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CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

Bongor City and Conway Borough, Bethesda, Betws y Coed, Llundudno, Llonfairfechon and Penmoenmawr Urban Districts; Nant Conway and Ogwen Rural Districts.

T. HEBER PIERCE,

V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Southern Division :

Caernarvon and Pwllheli Baraughes; Criccieth and Portmodoc Urban Districts
Gwyrfaï and Lleyr Rural Districts.

T. ALUN PHILLIPS,

M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1960

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts
(Southern Division)



*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Swyddfa'r Dref,
Caernarvon*

Telephone 2253

Cydbwyllogor Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon
(Adran Ddeheuol)



Gyda Chyfarchion y
Meddyg Iechyd

Swyddfa'r Dref,
Caernarfon

Ffon 2253

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FOR THE YEAR 1960

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE
1960—1961

Chairman:

Councillor HUGH JONES, J.P., Llanfairfechan U.D.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. C. M. HUGHES, Portmadoc U.D.

Members:

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.
Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough.
Alderman WILLIAM HUGHES, Caernarvon Borough.
Alderman Miss AGNES T. HUGHES, B.Sc., Conway Borough.
Councillor Dr. GWENDA EVANS, Pwllheli Borough.
Councillor W. ROBERTS, Bethesda U.D.
Councillor JOHN EVANS, Betws-y-Coed U.D.
Councillor Dr. O. LEWIS JONES, Criccieth U.D.
Councillor H. NEVILLE, Llandudno U.D.
Councillor G. CURTIS, Llandudno U.D.
Councillor E. E. DAVIES, Penmaenmawr U.D.
Councillor R. H. OWEN, J.P., Gwyrfaï R.D.
Councillor ROBERT JONES, Gwyrfaï R.D.
Councillor HUGH THOMAS, Gwyrfaï R.D.
Councillor H. A. WILLIAMS, Lleyn R.D.
Councillor BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Lleyn R.D.
Councillor GWILYM DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.
Councillor ROBERT ROBERTS, Nant Conway R.D.

Clerk:

J. O. SMITH, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Caernarvon.

Medical Officers:

Northern Division—T. HEBER PIERCE, V.R.D., M.D., CH.B.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Town Hall, Llandudno (Tel. 77884)

Southern Division—T. ALUN PHILLIPS, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Tel. 2253)

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1960, this being my Sixteenth Annual Report.

For the purpose of my Introductory Remarks all constituent authorities in the Northern Area have been taken as one District and the following statistics are based on the Registrar General's figures of population for all districts.

Statistics for individual districts will be found in Section 'B'—Tables in Common—and in Section 'C'—Additional Local Reports.

Birth Rates and Death Rates for the individual authorities in my Introductory Statistics are different from those in Section 'C' as the former have been corrected to allow for the difference in ages of the populations of the various authorities and to give a more correct comparison (See 'Comparability Factor' below).

Summary of Vital Statistics or the Year 1960.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,270 which was an increase of 320 over that for 1959. Bangor, Conway, Llandudno, Nant Conway and Ogwen showed increases of 60, 150, 100, 20 and 10 respectively. Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr showed decreases of 10, and Bethesda and Betws-y-Coed were unchanged.

Birth Rate.

There was a slight increase in the Live Birth Rate from 13.20 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 to 13.96 per 1,000 in 1960, compared with a Live Birth Rate for England and Wales of 17.1 per 1,000 and a Crude Birth Rate of 14.22 for the whole of the County.

Death Rate.

There was a decrease in the Death Rate from 14.74 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 to 14.29 per 1,000 in 1960. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5 per 1,000 of the population and the Crude Death Rate for the County was 14.26 per 1,000 of the population.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births was 27.11 compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for England and Wales which was the lowest annual rate yet recorded.

Corrected Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population Compared with 1959

District	1960		1959	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
BANGOR	15.19	13.11	13.37	11.67
BETHESDA	17.07	13.06	17.07	11.67
BETWS-Y-COED	20.27	22.51	17.57	23.83
CONWAY	16.88	13.60	15.25	13.13
LLANDUDNO	13.32	11.23	12.73	12.68
LLANFAIRFECHAN	14.87	11.78	16.42	12.01
PENMAENMAWR	18.12	12.47	18.38	12.44
NANT CONWAY	15.98	10.12	13.69	12.51
OGWEN	10.66	12.64	14.01	12.07
ENGLAND & WALES	17.1	11.5	16.5	11.6

Infant Mortality.

There was a decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate from 27.26 per 1,000 live births in 1959 to 25.64 per 1,000 in 1960. 20 of the 23 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred under the age of 4 weeks and 18 of these 20 deaths occurred during the 1st week. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 21.9 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death which gave a maternal mortality of 1.08 per 1,000 live and still-births compared with 0.39 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Cancer Mortality.

The Cancer Mortality decreased slightly from 2.689 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 to 2.583 per 1,000 in 1960. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.140 per 1,000 in 1959 to 2.157 per 1,000 in 1960.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for all types of Tuberculosis rose slightly from 0.203 per 1,000 of the population in 1959 to 0.25 per 1,000 in 1960. The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for England and Wales decreased from 0.085 per 1,000 in 1959 to 0.075 per 1,000 in 1960.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles during 1960.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was reported.

Influenza Mortality.

The Influenza Mortality was 0.015 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.14 per 1,000 in 1959 and an Influenza Mortality Rate of 0.02 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia was 0.342 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.453 per 1,000 in 1959.

Incidence of Notified Infectious Diseases.

During 1960, 489 cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were reported compared with 838 cases in 1959 and 823 cases in 1957.

The 489 infectious diseases notified were 10 Scarlet Fever, 100 Whooping Cough, 174 Measles, 77 Dysentery, 2 Meningitis, 1 non-paralytic Poliomyelitis, 8 Chickenpox, 21 Pneumonia, 12 Food Poisoning, 81 Puerperal Pyrexia and 3 Erysipelas.

Table 'A' below shows the number of male and female cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough notified divided into different Age Groups. Table 'B' gives the case rates per 1,000 of the population for 1960 and 1959 of certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE 'A'

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	2	2	5	4
1 Year	—	—	3	2	2	2
2 Years	—	—	5	19	4	5
3 Years	—	1	14	6	2	8
4 Years	—	2	12	15	6	6
5-9 Years	1	4	42	42	26	18
10-14 Years	—	1	6	2	3	3
15-24 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and Over	1	—	—	—	2	2
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—	2	—
TOTALS	2	8	85	89	52	48

TABLE 'B'

CASE RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION 1960 AND 1959

	1960		1959	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.15	0.70	0.51	1.05
Whooping Cough	1.55	1.27	0.86	0.73
Measles	2.70	3.48	9.19	11.88
Poliomyelitis	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
Dysentery	1.19	0.94	0.31	0.78
Food Poisoning	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.22
Erysipelas	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.07
Pneumonia	0.32	0.32	0.48	0.59

Comparability Factor.

The Registrar has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. These are numbers by which the Birth and Death Rates for individual districts are multiplied in order to give a truer comparison of rates. The Comparability Factors make allowances for the way in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. In addition, the Birth Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically for each area to take account of the presence of sterile population in Institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other residential institutions in the area.

The following are the Comparability Factors for the various Districts—

<i>District</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Bangor	0.96	1.05
Betws-y-Caed	1.00	0.98
Bethesda	1.12	0.98
Canway	1.16	0.81
Llandudna	1.05	0.81
Llanfairfechan	1.19	0.83
Penmaenmawr	1.23	0.71
Nant Canway	1.14	0.92
Ogwen	1.14	0.77

Tuberculosis.

During 1960, 37 Primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Tuberculosis Registers—this was a decrease of 5 under the previous year.

The notifications according to age and sex were as follows:—

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

<i>Age</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 5 Years	2	1	—	—
5-14 Years	3	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	2
25-44 Years	1	6	2	1
65 and Over	5	2	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	25	12	2	4

After 'Transfers', 'Patients Lost Sight Of', 'Recovered', deaths and additions to the Registers there were 355 Male Pulmonary, 265 Female Pulmonary, 53 Male Non-Pulmonary and 62 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1960, compared with 354 Male Pulmonary, 271 Female Pulmonary, 53 Male Non-Pulmonary and 65 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the 31st December, 1959.

Mass Radiography Service—Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

In the Northern Area Unit 'F' of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board paid 22 daily visits to Llandudno during 1960 and 44 visits to Bangor. In addition, special surveys were carried out at Glyn House (Government Departments), Bangor; British Broadcasting Corporation, Bangor; Normal College, Bangor; Crosville Motor Services, Llandudno Junction; Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction; A.E.I. Hotpoint, Llandudno Junction; Denis Ferranti Meters Ltd., Bangor; University College of Wales, Bangor; and the Aluminium Corporation, Ltd., Dolgarrog.

TABLE 1
DETAILS OF EXAMINATION

<i>District</i>	<i>No. Examined</i>
Llandudno	1480
Bangor	1347
TOTAL	2827

SPECIAL SURVEYS

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Glyn House, (Govt. Depts.), Bangor	43	28	71
British Broadcasting Corp., Bangor	8	9	17
Normal College, Bangor	215	367	582
Crosville Motor Services, Llan. Jct.	68	4	72
Vale Laundry, Llandudno Junction	—	14	14
A.E.I. Hotpoint, Llandudno Junct.	552	198	750
Denis Ferranti Meters Ltd., Bangor	153	112	265
University College of North Wales, Bangor	382	249	631
Aluminium Corp. Ltd., Dolgarrog	448	80	528
General population, Dolgarrog	4	8	12
TOTALS	1873	1069	2942

The numbers examined at Bangor and Llandudno were not all local people so notifications of Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis for these areas would not necessarily correspond with the number of cases found on X-ray.

TABLE II

ANALYSIS SHOWING TYPE OF EXAMINEES (General Population)

<i>Type of Examinee</i>	<i>Bangor</i>	<i>Llandudno</i>
General Population Volunteers	572	1185
General Practitioner Referrals	262	80
H.F.M. Entrants	7	—
Civil Servants and Local Government Officers	134	137
Teaching Staff	47	9
School Children	30	44
Students	276	15
Contacts	10	—
Hospital Staff—General	9	10
TOTAL	1347	1480

TABLE III

DETAILS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ABNORMALITIES FOUND (General Population)

	Bangor	Llandudno
Total Number Examined	1347	1480
Abnormal cases referred for further investigation	55	43
Other Pulmonary Abnormalities (not requiring further observation)	106	70
Total Abnormal	161	113
Abnormalities expressed as a percentage of the total examined	11.9%	7.63%

SPECIAL SURVEYS

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS SHOWN IN TABLE I

Location	Number Examined		Total found Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation		Other abnormalities of Chest	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Glyn House	43	28	4	2	2	—	2	2
British Broadcosting Corporation	8	9	1	—	—	—	1	—
Normol College	215	367	3	6	—	1	3	5
Crosville Motors	68	4	3	—	1	—	2	—
Vale Laundry	—	14	—	2	—	1	—	1
A.E.I. Hatpoint	552	198	30	5	7	1	23	4
Denis Ferranti Meters	153	112	8	5	3	3	5	2
University College N. Wales	382	249	4	—	—	—	4	—
Aluminium Corporation, Dolgarrog	448	80	19	3	3	—	16	3
General population, Dolgarrog	4	8	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	1873	1069	73	23	16	6	57	17
Percentage	—	—	3.89	2.15	0.85	0.56	3.04	1.59

Housing.

During 1960, 238 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire. 45 were built by local authorities. The numbers completed by individual Councils will be found in Table IV.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Rhagymadrodd Dr. T. Alun Phillips

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Cyd-Bwyllgor Iechydol Sir Gaernarfon.

Boneddigion a Boneddigesau,

Dyma'r chweched rhagymadrodd imi ysgrifennu i'r Adroddiad Blynnyddol a hwn mae'n debyg fydd y diwethaf. Ceisiaf roi fy marn ar wahanol bethau o bwys yn y rhan ddeheuol o'r Sir ond nac anghofier sylwadau'r arolygwyr hefyd. Fe'i ceir yng nghorff y llyfr.

Gweithfeydd Dwr.

Eleni fe ofyn y Bwrdd Iechyd am adroddiad ar gyflenwadau dwr ymhob dosbarth. Fe welir adroddiadau ar y pwnc o dan y penawdiau priodol ond hwyrach dylwn ychwanegu ychydig o sylwadau yma.

Yn fras gallaf ddweud mai dim ond mewn un o'r chwech dosbarth y mae'r sefyllfa yn foddhaol er mae'n rhaid imi ychwanegu nad wyf ar y cyfan yn cael llawer o gwynion o'r lleill chwaith.

Yn Lleyn mae'r gwaith dwr newydd yng Nghwmystadrllyn wedi cael gwared o broblem mawr prinder dwr yn Lleyn. Erbyn heddiw ar y wahan i angen ambell estyniad i'r pibellau yma ac acw nid oes gan neb achos i gwyno.

Yng Ngwyrfaei, fel yr adroddais droeon o'r blaen, gwahanol iawn yw'r sefyllfa. Yn y dosbarth hwn y mae yn agos i ddeg ar hugain o weithfeydd dwr yn cyflenwi'r gwahanol bentrefi. Mae rhai ohonnynt yn weithfeydd lledfawr a llawer ohonnynt yn trin y dwr i ryw raddau. Ond nid oes un yn gwbl foddhaol yn ol safonau'r oes bresennol. Ers blynnyddoedd bellach fe fu cynllun cynhwysfawr ar y gweill ac mewn canlyniad i'r sychder mawr yn ystod haf 1959 cafwyd ail olwg ar y cynllun hwn. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r peirianwyr ymgynghorol wrthi yn ceisio ail-wampio'r cynllun yng ngolwg datblygiadau diweddar yn y cylch a mawr obeithiaf y bydd y ffordd yn glir yn fuan i symud ymlaen o ddifrif gyda'r gwaith pwysig hwn.

Mae hen fwrdeisdrefi Caernarfon a Phwllheli yn cael anhawsterau efo'r dwr hefyd. Pan fo galw mawr am ddwr yn yr haf nid oes digon yn cyrraedd tref Caernarfon er bod mwy na digon i'w gael yn Cwellyn o ba le mae'r prifbrell yn cychwyn. Nid yw'r darpariadau a wneir er cadw'r dwr ar ol ei buro yn y gronfa yn Ysbyty yn cyrraedd safonau gwaith dwr modern chwaith er bod safon y dwr yn y dref (ac fe'i profir yn gyson) yn uchel iawn. Ym Mhwllheli defnyddir dwy ffynhonell, un yng Nghwm Ceiliog a'r llall ym Murwyp. Rhofr Clorin yn y dwr ac mae safon y dwr yn y dref yn foddhaol. Ys- waeth yn ystod cyfnod y sychder nid oes digon o ddwr yn y ddwy ddardell gyda'i gilydd a rhaid chwilio am fwy o ddwr o rywle erbyn y dyfodol. Hefyd yn y ddwy hen dref mae'r sistemau dosbarthu yn hen a bregus ac fe olyga hyn golli dwr trwy liaws o fan ddiffygion yn y pibellau ac mewn mannau eraill cyflenwad anigonol am fod y sianneli wedi cau.

Yng Nghriccieth mae'r sefyllfa rhywbeth yn debyg. Daw'r dwr i'r dref o'r Ffynnon Wen ac mae'n ddwr da o ansawdd pur. Ond nid oes trin o gwbl ar y dwr na chlorinatio ac yn yr haf nid yw'r cyflenwad yn ddigonol'.

Ym Mhorthmadog, cwmni preifat sy'n gyfrifol am gyflenwi'r cylch. Daw'r dwr o Lyn Decwyn, a rhoddir clorin ynddo a cheir samplau boddhaol yn gyson. Cwynir, weithiau, am ddifffyg pwysedd y dwr mewn rhai ardaloedd — ond nid yw'r cwmni yn gyfrifol am gyflenwi tai a adeiladir ar dir sy'n uwch na lefel arbennig.

Fe welir wrth yr uchod fod eisiau gwario ar y gweithfeydd dwr systemau dosbarthu bron ymhobman ond yn Lleyn. 'Rwyn ofni fod ansicrwydd ynglyn a'r dyfodol yn rhwystro rhai awdurdodau rhag gwario ar waith angenrheidiol ynglyn a'r cyflenwadau dwr. O'r safbwynt hwn gorau pa gynted y cawn wybod beth yw bwriadau'r Weinyddiaeth yn hyn o beth.

Carthffosiaeth.

Ag eithro Criccieth y mae pob un o'r awdurdodau yn Ne Arfon, naill yn ymgymeryd a gwaith newydd ynglyn a charthffosiaeth ar hyn o bryd neu yn bwriadu gwneud yn y dyfodol agos.

Mae'r carthffosiaeth yng Nghriccieth bron yn gwbl ddi-drafferth a hwyrach nid oes fawr eisiau ystyried gwelliannau yna.

Ymdriniais a'r mater hwn yn yr Adroddiad Blynyddol diwethaf (1959) ac nid oes diben imi ail-adrodd fy sylwadau yma. Digon yw dweud bod pethau yn symud ymlaen yn foddhaol.

Tai.

Fel y gwelir oddiwrth yr ystadegau ni does llawer o waith adeiladu ar ran y Cyngorau yn digwydd yn yr ochr yma i'r Sir, ond mae Cyngor Gwyrfai wedi llwyddo yn wyneb gryn anhawsterau i barhau i ddarparu tai gwell ar gyfer eu trigolion. Yn ystod y flwyddyn cwblhawyd chwech o dai yn y Bontnewydd a disgwyli'r bydd y gweddill yn barod i'w gosod i'r tenantiaid yn fuan yn 1961. Mae tref Caernarfon hithau yn dangos cryn fenter wrth fwrw ymlaen cystal a'r gwaith o glirio slymiau ac mae ystad newydd y Bryn a Ty Gwyn yn dystiolaeth i'w sel.

Clywais feirniadu ar gynghorau lleol am chwalu hen dai tra bu cymaint o'u trigolion heb dai o gwbl a theuluoedd ifanc yn achosi gorlenwi trwy fyw gyda'u rhieni. Dylwn wneud yn glir mai polisi'r llywodraeth yn Llundain oedd hwn. Ni roddwyd grant o gwbl ar gyfer ty newydd oni thynwyd i lawr hen dy yn ei le. Hwyrach y gwelwn welliant yn y sefyllfa o dan y rheolau newydd ar gyfer grantiau y disgwyli'r eu dyfod i rym yn fuan.

Yn y gweddill o'r adran ddeheuol nid oedd dim adeiladu cyhoeddus yn digwydd ond fe godwyd nifer o dai gan unigolion mewn ardaloedd o brydferthwch eithriadol megis Criccieth neu Abersoch.

Afiechydon Heintus.

Pan ddaw'r ymwelwyr i Sir Gaernarfon yn yr haf fe ddont a'u hafiechydon gyda hwy. Rhan o'n gwaith ni fel awdurdodau dosbarth yw ceisio cadw'r heintiau rhag lledaenu ac a barnu wrth y ffigyrau yr ydym yn llwyddo yn weddol. Dau salwch yn arbennig fydd yn achosi gwaith ychwanegol inni. Un o'r rhain yw polio. Fel rheol cawn achosion yn yr haf ond yn ddiweddar buom yn lwcus iawn ac ni fu salwch ymysg y trigolion lleol ei bod rhai o'r ymwelwyr wedi bod yn sal. Yr ail salwch yw hwnnw sy'n cael ei achosi gan *facteria* mewn bwyd. Fel rheol nid yw'r claf yn wael iawn ac mae'n siwr nad ydym yn cael clywed am bob achos ond pan fwydir cannoedd o'r un gegin y mae perygl yr effeithir ar lawer ar unwaith. Cawn y perygl hwn mewn gwestai ac mewn gwersylloedd ymwelwyr. Pob haf, felly disgwylwn nifer o achosion o wenwyn trwy fwyd ac fe'i cawn. Talwn ymweliad a'r sefydliad er mwyn gwneud ymholiadau ac fel rheol rydym yn llwyddo cael hyd i'r drwg a rhoi pen ar yr haint.

Cydweithrediad ag Awdurdodau Eraill.

Er mwyn gwneud ein gwaith yn hwylus rhaid inni gydweithio gydag awdurdodau eraill a chael eu cydweithrediad hwythau. Buom yn ffodus iawn i gael cydweithrediad staff y Bwrdd Ysbytai a staff y Cyngor Sir.

Mae'r Bwrdd Ysbytai yn gyfrifol am ysbyty Gallt y Sil sy'n derbyn achosion heintus yr holl ardal a chawsom gymorth parod bob amser gan y chwiorydd a'r meddygon. Y Bwrdd hefyd sydd yn gyfrifol am ffeindio gwelyau ar gyfer hen bobl methiedig yr ydym yn trefnu symud o'u cartrefi ac fe fu ein perthynas a'r elusenwraig a'r meddyg cyfrifol yn hynod o hapus.

Yr ydym yn cydweithio gyda'r Cyngor Sir am fod ganddo yntau hefyd ei gyfrifoldeb tuag at iechyd y bobl yn enwedig iechyd plant a'r henoed. Da gennyf ddwyn tystiolaeth fy mod wedi cael pob cydweithrediad gan feddygon y Sir a'r nyrsus yn eu gofal bob tro y bu rhaid imi fynd i gysylltiad a hwy.

Yr wyf o'r farn, pan gawn y fath gydweithrediad fod y gyfundrefn bresennol o gael meddyg iechyd sy'n gweithio dros gynghorau dosbarth yn unig yn well na'r sistem gyffredin lle ceir meddyg yn ceisio rhannu ei amser yn deg rhwng galwadau'r Sir a galwadau y dosbarth.

Diolchiadau.

Fel a wnes droeon o'r blaen unwaith eto mae'n rhaid imi ddiolch i'r rhai a fu'n fy helpu yn fy ngwaith, ond y tro hwn, rhoddaf ddiolch arbennig gan mai hwn yw'r tro

olaf. Bum yn feddyg iechyd yn Sir Gaernarfon am yn agos i chwe mlynedd. Ar hyd yr amser ni chefais ond cyfeillgarwch a charedigrwydd gan bawb. Diolchaf felly i'm cydswyddogion ymhob dosbarth ac i'r arolygwr iechyd oll am eu cymorth parod bob amser a diolchaf hefyd i'r cynghorwyr a'r henaduriaid ar bob Cyngor ac ar y Cydbwyllgor Iechydol am eu hynawsedd a'u cydweithrediad. Estynaf iddynt fy nymuniadau gorau am lwyddiant eu hymdrechion er lles yr ardal yn y dyfodol.

Ydwyf eich ufudd was,

T. ALUN PHILLIPS,

Meddyg Iechyd.

B. — TABLES IN COMMON

Table 1

Rates are per 1,000 of Population unless otherwise stated

BIRTHS :	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
(a) Total live births	218	64	15	156	216	37	57	89	45	146	16	63	64	325	215
(b) Boys	118	39	6	77	102	23	31	48	27	67	10	32	34	168	104
(c) Girls	100	25	9	79	114	14	26	41	18	79	6	31	30	157	111
(d) Live Birth rate per 1,000 population (Registrar General's figures)	15.83	15.24	20.27	14.55	12.69	12.50	14.73	14.40	9.35	15.87	10.65	17.16	16.71	14.55	12.82
(e) Live Birth rate for England and Wales (Per 1,000 population)	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
STILL-BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Still-births	5	3	1	4	8	2	2	—	—	9	2	2	2	7	2
(b) Legitimate	4	3	1	4	7	2	2	—	—	8	2	2	2	6	2
(c) Illegitimate	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(d) Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	22.42	44.78	62.50	25.00	35.71	51.28	33.90	0.00	0.00	58.06	111.11	30.77	30.30	14.98	9.21
(e) Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live births and Still births) for England and Wales	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
Total Live and Still-births	223	67	16	160	224	39	59	89	45	155	18	65	66	332	217
DEATHS OF INFANTS... UNDER ONE YEAR :															
(a) Number of Infant Deaths	6	3	—	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	1	—	1	10	2
(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	27.52	46.88	0.00	19.23	18.52	27.03	35.09	22.47	44.44	27.39	62.50	—	15.51	30.76	9.30
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate	27.52	46.88	0.00	19.23	18.52	27.03	35.09	22.47	44.44	27.39	62.50	—	15.51	30.76	4.65
(d) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65
(e) Neo natal mortality rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	22.94	46.88	0.00	19.23	13.89	27.03	17.54	22.47	44.44	20.54	62.50	—	15.51	27.69	4.65
(f) Early Neo natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	22.94	46.88	0.00	12.82	13.89	27.03	0.00	22.47	44.44	20.54	62.50	—	15.51	24.61	4.65
(g) Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	44.84	89.55	62.50	37.50	49.11	76.92	33.90	21.98	45.18	77.41	166.66	—	45.45	45.18	13.82
(h) Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Illegitimate live births	12	4	—	9	10	2	3	6	2	8	—	4	3	21	11
(b) Per cent of total live births	5.49	6.25	0.00	5.77	4.63	5.40	5.26	6.74	4.44	5.48	—	5.94	4.68	6.46	5.11
MATERNAL MORTALITY :															
(a) No. of Maternal Deaths (including deaths associated with abortion)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	—	—	—	—	4.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales (per 1,000 births, including abortions)	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
DEATHS :															
(a) Total number from all causes	172	55	17	180	236	42	68	68	79	111	26	44	65	309	258
(b) Males	103	35	6	91	111	25	33	42	41	49	15	17	27	169	138
(c) Females	69	21	11	89	125	17	35	26	38	62	11	27	38	140	120
(d) General (Crude) Death rate on Registrar General's Figures	12.49	13.33	22.97	16.79	13.87	14.19	17.57	11.0	16.42	12.07	17.33	11.95	16.97	13.94	15.38
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Zymotic Mortality	—	—	—	—	0.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (NON-TUBERCULOUS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	11	7	1	14	13	5	9	4	6	10	2	3	4	27	15
(b) Respiratory (non-tuberculosis) mortality	0.79	1.67	1.35	1.31	0.76	1.69	2.33	0.65	1.25	1.09	1.33	0.81	1.04	1.21	0.89
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA :															
(a) Number of Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Influenza Mortality	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
(c) Influenza Mortality for England and Wales	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	5	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	4	2
(b) Tuberculosis Mortality	0.36	0.24	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00	0.26	0.32	0.62	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.41	0.11
(c) Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	31	5	6	38	43	6	11	12	14	20	1	8	12	74	47
(b) Cancer Mortality	2.25	1.19	8.11	3.54	2.53	2.03	2.84	1.94	2.91	2.17	0.65	2.18	3.13	3.33	2.80
(c) Cancer Mortality for England and Wales	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157	2.157

Table II
GENERAL STATISTICS

	1. Bongor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Partmadoc	14. Gwyrfoi	15. Lleyn
AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	1576	893	4472	3808	4920	4472	3814	88222	32526	2216	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
TOTAL POPULATION :—															
Mid-Year 1960 (Registrar General's Estimate)	13770	4200	740	10720	17020	2960	3870	6180	4810	9200	1500	3670	3830	22160	16770
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar General)	11262	4132	1029	7967	21048	3639	4483	6771	5479	8307	1984	3813	4167	25247	18859
Census 1931	11163	4480	912	8826	15703	3162	4021	6647	5358	8459	1532	3601	3974	24859	18122
Census 1951	12822	4435	778	10239	16715	3183	4219	6204	5019	9276	1652	3875	4061	24013	17654
Males	5823	2146	344	4680	7005	1442	1876	3003	2395	4253	690	1792	1828	11389	8579
Females	6999	2289	434	5559	9710	1741	2343	3201	2624	5018	962	2083	2233	12626	9075
Na. of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar General's Estimate for 1960)	8.74	4.70	0.16	2.81	3.46	0.66	1.01	0.07	0.14	4.10	0.87	3.03	1.08	0.23	0.15
*PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1951)															
No. of Private Households	3778	1421	214	3057	4501	927	1366	1894	1598	2696	515	1199	1259	7639	5352
No. of Dwellings occupied (structurally separate Dwellings)	3644	1420	199	2999	4211	875	1307	1845	1579	2657	492	1122	1237	7586	5303
Population of the said private households	10271	4427	635	9475	13471	2773	4007	5891	4930	8892	1487	3643	3929	23635	17085
No. of Persons per Household	3.20	3.12	2.97	3.09	2.99	2.99	2.93	3.11	3.09	3.92	2.88	3.03	3.20	3.09	3.005
No. of Households per Dwelling	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.02	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.004	1.06	1.01	1.007	1.009
Total number of Rooms occupied	18545	6981	1066	15488	22356	4519	6735	9180	8036	13882	3190	6050	6575	37554	28155
No. of Rooms per Dwelling	5.09	4.92	5.36	5.16	5.31	5.16	5.15	4.98	5.09	5.20	6.48	5.39	5.31	4.95	5.10
No. of Rooms per Person (whole of Caernorvonshire 1.51)	1.33	1.60	1.42	1.48	1.34	1.47	1.64	1.51	1.63	1.48	1.87	1.53	1.61	1.60	1.59
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RATEABLE VALUE	220782	28152	11807	54231	477600	31295	51153	58033	32054	19419	22048	43395	43440	140750	134548
Product of a Penny Rate	750	104	47	645	1592	115	204	223	114	457	87	162	176	560	532
Na. of Members on the Council	28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	24	15	16	16	43	43
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (Including Service Personnel)	172	56	17	180	236	42	68	68	79	111	26	44	65	309	258
(a) Males	103	35	6	91	111	25	33	42	41	49	15	17	27	169	138
(b) Females	69	21	11	89	125	17	35	26	38	62	11	27	38	140	120
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	5	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	9	2
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Cancer—Stomach	10	1	—	7	5	2	3	3	6	3	—	3	6	7	14
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	6	1	2	6	10	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	18	5
(12) Cancer—Breast	2	1	—	5	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	4	2
(13) Cancer Uterus	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	—
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	13	2	4	18	19	2	6	7	6	11	1	4	4	41	26
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
(16) Diabetes	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	30	8	4	41	34	8	10	15	16	19	1	8	12	54	42
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	26	8	2	20	39	10	5	14	8	10	7	3	6	45	36
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	4	2	—	2	4	—	2	3	3	5	1	2	—	11	6
(20) Other Heart Disease	19	13	2	22	32	8	6	8	9	23	2	9	14	34	45
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	18	1	—	25	18	—	15	4	7	2	5	8	10	14	17
(22) Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(23) Pneumonia	5	1	—	6	8	—	1	1	—	4	2	1	1	6	4
(24) Bronchitis	5	5	—	5	4	2	7	1	5	5	—	2	2	13	10
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	1	3	1	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	8	1
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	3
(29) Enlarged Prostate	1	1	—	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases	6	7	2	6	18	4	3	4	5	15	4	—	3	24	25
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(34) All other Accidents	5	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	3	1
(35) Suicide	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of fatal cases per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows:—
Whooping Cough (0.00) Diphtheria (0.00) Influenza (0.02) Pneumonia (0.55) Polimyelitis (0.00)

*DEFINITIONS. (a) PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. Comprising single person, living alone or groups of individuals voluntarily living together under a single menage in the sense of sharing the same living room or eating at the same table.

(b) DWELLING means a structurally separate dwelling and generally comprises any room or suite of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase to which the public has access.

Table III

PRELIMINARY NOTE—In England and Wales, the Case-Rate (number of Notifications per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows:—

Small-pox—(0.00); Scarlet Fever—(0.70); Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.00); Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.00); Erysipelas—(0.06); and Pneumonia—(0.32); Food Poisoning—(0.17); Poliomyelitis—(0.00); Whooping Cough—(1.27); Measles—(3.48); Dysentery—(0.94).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

N.B.—The number of Fatal Cases of Infectious Diseases are given in Table II.
Tuberculosis. See below.

OTHER INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Total		1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Caed	4. Conway	5. Llandudna	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nont Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lley
1. Small Pox	...	117	9	—	164	100	23	47	13	16	258	15	3	9	68	33
2. Scarlet Fever	...	—	2	—	4	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Typhus Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Enteric Fever and Typhoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Paratyphoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
7. Whooping Cough	...	15	2	—	1	48	—	19	—	15	19	14	—	1	15	9
8. Cholera	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Measles	...	2	1	—	102	23	7	27	12	—	180	—	1	1	36	7
10. Dysentery	...	4	1	—	55	17	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	4	—
11. Relapsing Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malaria—(believed to be contracted in this country)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malaria—(believed to be contracted abroad, or not stated)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Induced Malaria (notifiable only if liable to relapse)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Plague	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever)	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Acute Polio-Myelitis. Paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18. Acute Polio-Myelitis. Non-Paralytic	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
19. Acute Encephalitis. Infective	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20. Acute Encephalitis. Post-infectious	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Chicken-Pox (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	19	—	2	6	10	17
22. Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	2	—	—	—	1	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
23. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Food Poisoning	...	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
25. Puerperal Pyrexia	...	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Erysipelas	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
27. Anthrax	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES																
NEW CASES																
(a) New Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	...	10	4	—	6	10	2	1	5	5	9	4	2	6	28	14
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	...	9	4	—	5	9	2	1	5	2	8	2	1	5	27	8
(1) Males	...	6	4	—	1	8	1	1	3	1	8	1	—	4	25	4
(2) Females	...	3	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	4
(c) Non-Pulmonary (including C.N.S. & Meningitis)	...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	1	6
(1) Males	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(2) Females	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	4
FATAL CASES: (a) Total	...	5	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	9	2
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	...	5	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	9	2
(1) Males	...	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	7	1
(2) Females	...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
(c) Non-Pulmonary	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Males	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths: (1) Number	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	—
CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium: (a) Total	...	13	5	—	5	15	2	1	11	8	18	3	3	6	57	18
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	...	13	5	—	5	14	2	1	10	5	14	1	2	5	42	10
(c) Non-Pulmonary	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	3
(d) For Observation	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	5

Table IV
HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudro	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfa	15. Lley
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total ...	1612	295	27	939	888	179	248	185	280	1009	78	274	140	1316	550
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total ...	21	—	—	122	83	2	6	—	4	69	7	3	2	18	44
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total ...	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	8	—
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total ...	21	—	—	122	38	2	6	—	4	1	7	3	2	10	44
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.															
I.—Inspection.—(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	271	260	5	100	560	170	57	41	106	255	49	52	50	569	596
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	334	296	7	176	560	238	78	63	167	503	267	55	53	942	924
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	2	21	—	—	—	12	11
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	64	25	5	22	75	—	11	24	96	44	—	30	9	44	55
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service or Formal Notices.															
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	34	22	5	17	75	19	6	24	48	30	45	30	8	27	62
III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.															
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring repairs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	7	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	6
(a) By Owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	6	10	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—	30	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	10	11
(a) By owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	21	—	—	—	12	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES.															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year ...	—	7	—	—	—	3	9	38	4	9	—	7	4	99	20
(b) With Standard Grants:															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year ...	10	6	3	—	18	—	1	2	4	2	6	—	5	24	32
RENT ACT, 1957.															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:															
(a) Number issued ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	9
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
COUNCIL HOUSES:															
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year ...	14	7	2	29	109	5	10	6	2	59	2	2	2	41	13
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications ...	20	10	—	46	—	112	27	11	25	310	5	10	40	275	420

Table V
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Canway	5. Llandudna	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Canway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvan	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
No. of Samples of milk taken by Public Health Inspector ...	54	—	—	307	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	3
No. of these unsatisfactory ...	2	—	—	7	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Samples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs ...	24	11	4	41	54	1	27	57	3	22	7	3	6	50	108
No. of these unsatisfactory ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	2	1	12	22
No. of Prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. of these successful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.															
No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December ...	1	1	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
No. of slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year ...	1	1	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	3
No. of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases—															
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	97	—	—	3	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	36	1740*	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	508	332*	—	—	414	—	9	—	—	—	—	280	—	1080*	—
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditto—															
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER FOODS.															
No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food ...	4310*	416*	61*	—	6000*	—	345*	35*	—	279	906*	1962*	762*	1065*	1200*
No. of seizures ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROSECUTIONS.															
No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total number of Bakehouses ...	7	7	—	3	14	2	3	1	—	9	5	8	6	20	10

*—lbs.

Table VI
CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Canway	5. Llundudna	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	—	—	1	—	139	110
No. of Closets repaired	10	—	—	—	9	2	5	4	7	11	6	25	—	12	31
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	160
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	—	—	—	—	—	3	43	13	—	—	8	36	—	—	65
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	48	12	—	—	1	—	60	125
Defects in House Drains remedied	72	—	—	18	27	72	19	10	5	9	5	10	2	21	22
MISCELLANEOUS															
WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
No. of Water samples taken	44	6	1	7	119	17	2	8	7	216	1	3	2	52	102
No. found polluted	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	—
No. of Wells remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
No. of Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	—	16	—	37	601	—	17	—	—	150	6	42	—	—	12
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	22	—	—	3	—	—	—
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.															
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	63	8	—	19	20	5	5	3	6	13	5	1	4	18	6
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	39	60	—	—	—	17	—	10	2	—	5	—	—	18	—
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	4	16	10
NUISANCES.															
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	2	—	—	—	14	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	26	6	—	—	165	12	—	—	1	14	—	1	—	—	12
No. of complaints received and investigated	491	50	31	93	471	—	7	31	3	207	51	32	4	457	310
INSPECTING, &c.															
Total number of inspections during the year	2742	450	57	3178	7190	173	236	313	305	1414	2099	705	760	2419	1860
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	68	30	5	22	13	17	28	11	20	41	50	4	12	196	230
(b) Statutory	35	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	25	1	—	8	23	11
(c) Total	103	30	5	22	13	17	31	11	20	66	51	4	18	219	241
No. Prosecutions for all cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF															
1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

a—Whole Time District M.O.H. but part-time for individual constituent authorities.

7

(2) Offences under the Factories Acts, 1937. These offences include those relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938. (S. and R.O. No. 448).

(Part I of the Factories Acts, 1937—1948).

(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authority

(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities

(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out workers premises)

(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...

(ii) **Overcrowding** (S.2)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Cases found
Cases remedied
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector
Number of Prosecutions

(iii) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(iv) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(v) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(vi) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)

(a) Insufficient

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(b) Unsuitable or defective

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Not separate for sexes

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)

Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...
Cases found	...	...	...	...	...
Cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Offences relating to outwork (Part 8 of the Factories Act, 1937) Section 110 and 111

Cases found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of pre- mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors	12	11	94	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	689	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	14	42	1	1	—
Bakehouses	7	7	27	2	2	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	2	2	8	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	17	69	6	6	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	12	23	2	2	—
Wet Fish and Poulterers ...	6	6	14	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	51	51	160	6	6	—
Greengrocers	11	11	43	3	3	—
Canteens	8	8	31	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	31	31	51	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or aver	15	15	29	1	1	—
Faad preparing Premises nat otherwise specified	10	10	38	2	2	—
Factories	58	58	51	3	3	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	4	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 13,770 compared with 13,710 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 15.83 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 13.93 in 1959 and 14.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 27.52 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.94 in 1959 and 30.77 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 12.49 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.23 in 1959 and 11.83 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.36 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.075 in 1959 and 0.363 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.187 in 1959 and 2.337 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 117 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 2 Meningitis; 15 Whooping Cough; 2 Measles; 1 Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis; 4 Dysentery; 2 Pneumonia; 81 Puerperal Pyrexia; and 10 Salmomella Coeln infections.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year ...	—	—	—	—
1 Year... ..	—	—	1	—
2 Years	—	—	2	1
3 Years	1	1	—	3
4 Years	—	—	3	1
5-9 Years	—	—	3	1
10-14 Years ...	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years ...	—	—	—	—
25 and Over ...	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown ...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	9	6

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
(G. W. Outram, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Public Abattoir

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3875	—	233	34047	4843	—
Number Inspected	3875	—	233	34047	4843	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole Carcases condemned	19	—	22	72	9	—
Corcoses of which some part or organ was condemned	943	—	15	1,888	87	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	24.5	—	15.9	5.7	1.9	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole corcoses condemned	2	—	—	—	1	—
Corcoses of which some part or organ was condemned	38	—	—	—	59	—
Percentage if the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.03	—	—	—	1.2	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Corcoses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totolly condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following are the main items of meat and offal which were condemned during the year :—

21 carcasses of Beef; 72 carcasses of Mutton or Lamb; 22 carcasses of Veal; 9 carcasses of Pork; 19 forequarters of Beef; 14 hindquarters of Beef; 169 portions of Beef; 32 forequarters of Mutton; 3 sides of Pork; 58 parts of Mutton or Lamb; 49 Pigs Heads; 39 Ox Heads; 508 Ox Livers; 294 Pork Livers; 1,798 Sheep Livers.

Total weight of meat and offals condemned—14 Tons; 3 cwts.; 12 lbs.

The Caernarvon Abattoir was closed on the 31st December, 1959 for demolition. A new modern Abattoir was to be built on the same site which would be ready for operation in April 1961.

This shut-down of slaughtering facilities made the Bangor Abattoir the focal slaughtering and wholesale centre for a wide area of Caernarvon and Anglesey. The Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., already firmly established at Bangor, doubled its throughput of animals and individual butchers from many districts brought fatstock to be slaughtered for their own trade.

The total throughput of animals in 1960 was 42,998, more than double the figure for 1959. All this extra activity brought considerable problems which had to be ironed out. Special vigilance had to be kept to ensure that there was the minimum of nuisance—both from smell and noise. Meat inspection was fully maintained, but only by attending after normal working hours was this possible, for no set hours are kept by the slaughtermen, who receive payment for animals slaughtered on headage rates. In addition, as fatstock frequently arrives from the stockyard sales in the evening, late slaughtering is unavoidable.

Several improvements and repairs were carried out to the slaughterhouse, notably the re-roofing of the piggery, and the installation of a pig de-hairing machine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Council reviewed the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities. Various organisations which represented local interests concerned were consulted. A report was completed giving the overall picture, and outlining the necessary works required to be carried out to conform with the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations. The Council approved the report for submission to the Ministry for approval. April 1st, 1962 was recommended as the appointed day for the constructional regulations to apply to the slaughterhouse.

Inspection of Food Premises.

The inspection of food premises was carried out regularly during the year. The following table will give some idea of the premises which require such inspection.

<i>Type of Shops</i>	<i>No. of Shops</i>
Butchers	14
Cofes and Restournts	18
Confectionery and/or Sweets	32
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	51
TOTAL	132

As many visits as possible are made to those premises where food is prepared and handled and infringements dealt with under the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is a disappointing fact that whilst there has been a post-war insistence upon the provision of double sinks and hot water in all places where food is handled, with improved surfaces of walls, floors, etc., and several other requirements, the figures for food poisoning in the country go up.

This increase is put down to a number of factors, chiefly, that there is now more refuse being tipped, and less burned, which can cause—without proper safeguards—an increase in fly infestation. But even to the casual observer the standards of food preparation and handling in some hotels and catering establishments are almost as low as can be so far as the food handler is concerned. There is a general lack of interest on the part of some types of staff to the genuine needs of food handling. Dirty hands and dirty protective clothing cannot be excused. Staffs change so frequently that reprimands are a continual feature in the work of inspecting food premises. All these factors also have a considerable influence on the incidence of food-poisoning.

The inspection of various commodities exposed for sale was rigidly pursued, and prepared meats and brawns carefully examined for staleness.

Damaged tins were segregated and opened for evidence of putrefaction, and where unfit, certificates were issued and the articles destroyed. The list of goods condemned is set out below:

220 Tins Pears	129 Tins Luncheon Meat
339 Tins Peaches	35 Tins Minced Meat Loaf
151 Tins Pineapple	26 Tins Cooked Ham
56 Tins Grapefruit	50 Tins Cooked Shoulder
15 Tins Plums	68 Tins Corned Beef
70 Tins Fruit Salad	7 Tins Calves Tongue
154 Tins Apricots	6 Tins Lambs Tongue
14 Tins Strawberries	42 Tins Ox Tongues
4 Tins Raspberries	4 Tins Jellyed Veal
3 Tins Cherries	23 Tins Chopped Pork
18 Tins Mandarin Oranges	2 Tins Spam
11 Tins Apples	2 Tins Corned Mutton
2 Tins Bilberries	2 Tins Pork Tender Loin
1 Tin Blackcurrants	23 Tins Stewed Steak
108 Tins Evaporated Milk	2 Tins Irish Stew
5 Tins Pineapple Juice	1 Tin Whole Chicken
3 Tins Orange Juice	6 lbs. Gammon Bacon
2 Tins Cream	2 Tins Bomblay Duck
19 Tins Rice Pudding	37 Tins Salmon
1 Tin Frozen Eggs	8 lbs. Salmon
155 Tins Tomatoes	1 Tin Smoked Saithe
59 Tins Soups	15 Tins Pilchards
14 Tins Carrots	1 Tin Prawns
73 Tins Peas	1 Stone Cod Fillets
13 Tins Baked Beans	12 lbs. Halibut
18 Tins Broad Beans	2 Stone Fresh Haddock
4 Tins French Beans	2 Stone Kipper Fillets
1 Box Pies	1 Stone Bucklings
1 Box Sausages	2 Stone Turkeys
1 Jar Mock-Caviar	

Total Weight: 1 Ton; 18 cwts.; 1 quarter; 1 stone; 12 lbs.; 4 ozs.

Milk Supply

All the milk supply is brought in from outside the Borough. The bulk is pasteurised milk, but raw Tuberculin Tested milk is also retailed. Two firms, the Marl Dairy Co., Ltd., and the Co-operative Retail Society, Ltd., retail a large proportion of the milk, but seven producer/retailers still retain a long association with householders who prefer raw milk bottled on the farm.

Mechanical sales of milk are not new, and there has been an enormous increase in the past year or two. It is estimated that there are 60,000 food vending machines in the county, with a turnover of three million pounds. On the insertion of a coin, a hot meal can now be extracted from a machine.

This increase in number has included ice-cream and milk vending machines, with which we are particularly interested. In years past, Public Health Officers were very conscious of the potential dangers associated with milk, having experience of conditions under which it was often produced. This caused the reception to milk machines to be somewhat prejudiced in consequence.

Not all types of machines meet with entire approval. Those which automatically serve the milk from churns inside the machine cannot be satisfactory, because of splashing and contamination of outlet pipes. In this borough we have milk vending machines which dispense pre-packed cartons of milk, and fruit-juice, and no criticism can be made of these machines.

Bacteriological sampling of milk from the retailers and from milk machines is carried out. During the year thirty-four samples were submitted for examination, all being satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

The number of retailers decreased by three, the total now being 49. With the exception of two producers who manufacture ice-cream solely for sale in their own premises, the ice-cream is sold pre-packed. Of the 89 samples of ice-cream collected for bacteriological examination, four failed to satisfy the prescribed test. These were all pre-packed, and it was not possible to definitely trace why they were unsatisfactory. However, the shop-keepers were requested to have their refrigerators checked for full efficiency. Further samples from the same sources were satisfactory.

Bakeries.

Regular visits were made to bakehouses, and all were found in good order. The Limewashing, painting and washing of the premises are carried out in accordance with the Factories Act, 1937. Lavatory accommodation was checked, for sufficiency and cleanliness.

One company bakery discontinued the production of bread; as the firm decided to concentrate all bread making in a large factory bakehouse in another district. The local buildings are now used for storage and distribution.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops.

There are twelve fish fryers in the Borough, one less than last year. Inspections were made in the day and at night. The purpose of the visits is to inspect the fish, and the fat used in the cookery process. No major infringement was observed. All wrapping paper was provided to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1960	218	15.83	172	12.49
1959	191	13.93	154	11.23

(Birth Rates and Death Rates are calculated as so many births or deaths per 1,000 inhabitants living at all ages, based on the Registrar General's estimated population).

The Total number of Births registered in 1960 to include the Maternity Hospitals was 1,746.

Infectious Disease.

Disease	Cases Notified in	
	1960	1959
Some Dysentery	— (4)	—
Primary Pneumonia	— (2)	1
Measles	2 (2)	62
Scarlet Fever	—	5
Whooping Cough	15	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	9 (72)	8 (82)
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	— (1)	—
Salmonellae Infection— (Typhi Murium)	—	— (1)
Salmonellae Paratyphoid B.	—	2
Salmonellae Coeln Infection	2 (8)	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	— (2)	—
Lymphocytic Meningitis	— (5)	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	— (1)	—

The figures in brackets are hospital cases from outside the district.

No major outbreak of any disease occurred. The puerperal pyrexia cases were all in the Maternity Wards of the St. David's Hospital. During the past year very rigid rules have been adhered to by the medical staff of the hospital for notifying all cases of raised temperatures. A copy of the notification is immediately sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, under whose direction the causation and course of outbreaks of infection are investigated.

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Disease, the infectious rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Similar treatment is given in the homes of tuberculous persons removed to sanatorium, or following deaths from infectious disease. Sixty-three disinfections were carried out.

Shops Act.

Routine inspection of shops are made from time to time. The general working conditions of the staff were well maintained. Several shops take advantage of the provisions of the Act to remain open on the early closing day and Sunday to sell exempted goods. Trading in prohibited goods seems to be quite impossible to prevent. The public appear to have lost all sense of organised shopping, and whatever they are short of on Sunday, they expect to buy it at the shop around the corner, and even go "around the back" to demand their purchase. There are suggestions that the shops law needs drastic amendment. These are days of shorter working hours, and the shop-keeper will not welcome longer hours, particularly the family business.

Factories Act.

The following table shows the number of factories, excluding bakehouses, in the Borough at the end of the year.

(a) Factories without mechanical power	7
(b) Factories with mechanical power	51
	—
	58
	—

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of factories were only possible as other routine work allowed. The sanitary conveniences are mainly visited, and re-decoration was requested in six of them.

Commercial use of Siliwen Baths.

These open air Swimming Baths were condemned by the Health Committee in 1959, due to the risk to health of bathing in the sewage contaminated sea-water. The City Council decided to close the baths permanently, and has since made plans to erect new indoor swimming baths in the city.

During 1960 an application was received from the Severnside Oyster Company to convert the Siliwen Baths into mussel purification tanks. Consultations took place between the Bangor Corporation, Beaumaris Port Health Authority, and the Welsh Board of Health, before the Board granted the necessary licence to the firm under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations.

The Baths have now been converted by the Severnside Oyster Company, into an efficient mussel cleansing establishment, following the approved chlorination methods, etc., recommended by the Ministry of Health for purification of mussels. All the mussels are being collected from the existing beds on the Lavan Sands, and new beds of young mussels are being laid in other sections.

Samples of cleansed mussels collected by the Public Health Inspector before dispatch to the markets were satisfactory.

Noise.

Nuisance from noise is a natural phenomenon in our daily lives. Like most forms of nuisance, much of the noise suffered is either unnecessary or capable of prevention, and because it may affect health, it is only right that the hand of the Local Authority should have been strengthened by the appearance on the Statute Book of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. Noise and vibration is at last recognised in law, and becomes a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936. There is, moreover, no proviso that a noise must be excessive, or unreasonable, and prejudicial to health before action may be taken.

This Act will help, up to a point, but if we are to obtain complete relief, there must be greater vision on the part of town planners, with better co-operation from industry and all individual noisemakers.

No complaints of noise were received following the new Act, but no doubt these will be forthcoming in 1961.

New Public Health Act.

The Public Health Act, 1936 has remained in force for almost a quarter of a century without any major amendments or additions. The advent of a new Public Health Act is therefore of considerable interest, and should give Public Health Authorities valuable new powers to deal with matters which hitherto have only been included in local Acts. The Act will be on the statute book very shortly.

Slum Clearance Stocktaking.

The five year Slum Clearance programmes which the Health Committee was required by the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, to prepare, were to be completed by December 1960. It is estimated by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that in the first five years, a quarter of a million houses have been demolished or closed in the country. Bangor's figure was 103.

The Ministry has asked Local Authorities to take stock of their progress, and be ready for the second round of slum clearance, when the present programme is complete.

The proportion of outworn houses in Bangor is not high, due to the way Slum Clearance has been tackled by the City Council since 1933. There is every reason to believe that in the next few years, all sub-standard houses in Bangor will have disappeared.

It is intended in 1961 to re-survey the houses classified in 1955, in the second group five to ten years, to ascertain whether there has been any marked deterioration in their condition. Properties found sub-standard will be dealt with immediately as individual unfit houses.

Pest Control.

Pests in the form of insects, rats and mice have always been enemies of the human race, and although a great deal has been done to bring them under control, the war against them still continues. Science has placed in our hands chemical weapons of great power and efficiency, but continued efforts are necessary to keep these pests at bay, particularly as insecticidal resistance develops in the case of most insect pests.

Many complaints were received during the summer, from occupants of dwellinghouses near the Refuse Tip. Good maintenance of tips has an important influence on tip infestations, but cannot provide the complete answer. Slowly decomposing organic elements of refuse encourage fly breeding—at an astronomical rate if uncontrolled.

Migration from tips back to the centres of population such as the Maes Geirchen Council Estate, will occur, and when wind assisted, flies travel considerable distances. The location of a Refuse Tip from a community is unimportant. The Health Department obtained the very latest modern powder and spray insecticides, which were applied regularly by efficient apparatus on the surface of the tip. There is every evidence that the infestation of flies was kept to the minimum.

Rodent Control.

Rodent Control operations were carried out methodically on the Tip, changing bait and poison procedure at each treatment. The town sewers are baited twice annually. During the year 62 infestations of rats and mice in premises were brought to the notice of the department by the public. In every case treatment with warfarin poison was carried out. As the onus for clearing such infestation rests with the occupier of premises, they are informed that ready mixed poison bait can be purchased, full instructions being given of the simple procedure to be followed in laying the bait. Excellent results are consistent with this poison, and the extermination of the pest is usually highly successful.

Early in the year, the Health Department was asked by the Housing Management Committee to undertake the responsibility for rodent control operations as and when required on all Council's Housing Estates. This applies only to infestations in gardens and other land, and not infestations inside the dwellinghouses. The Department is fully reimbursed for undertaking this work.

Drainage.

The service of clearing drain blockages in urgent cases provided by the department for the benefit of the residents was brought into operation on numerous occasions. Requests are dealt with in a few hours, and a total of 72 choked drains were cleared during the year.

Places of Public Entertainment (Public Houses, etc.).

Under Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, it is necessary for all places of entertainment which are granted licences by the Licensing Magistrates, to be inspected for the purpose of ensuring that the premises are being maintained in a cleanly condition, and that the sanitary accommodation, ventilation, etc., is satisfactory.

Inspections were carried out during and outside opening hours. No major infringements were observed, but the licensees of three premises were requested to pay more attention to cleanliness of urinals.

Caravan Sites—New Act.

The modern caravan may move about, but it has come to stay. The problem of the caravan has become an increasing one in most areas. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 brought into force a new licensing system for caravans. Its objects are to control the location of caravan sites, and to improve conditions on sites. There is only one established caravan site in Bangor, taking in passing caravans, which is already well-conducted. Even so, several new requirements were requested before a licence was issued by this Council.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(Cyril Richard, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.S., M.Inst.Mun.E.)

HOUSING WORKS

Maintenance—The Council's 1612 dwellings are maintained by a Direct Labour Staff which consists of Superintendent, 14 Craftsmen, 2 Apprentices, 3 Semi-skilled Workmen, 7 Labourers, and 1 Lorry Driver.

External Painting of Council Houses—This continues to be done by a Direct Labour Force of Charge-hand, 4 Painters and 1 Brush-hand. Approximately 240 houses were painted in the year.

New Houses Completed—The Council's housing programme was rather less this year than in the past and 18 flats in one block on Caernarvon Road were in course of construction and were nearly completed towards the end of the year.

Private Development — 21 houses were completed most of which were on the Council's sponsored Eithnog Estate.

Improvement Grants—10 applications were granted at a total cost of £1,384. As in the past the Council gave a grant of 50 per cent. of the approved cost.

Public Buildings — The University College commenced the large extension to the Arts Block forming the Library Extension in the West Wing.

Extensions at St. David's Hospital were completed by the Hospital Management Committee early in the year, and the large extension at the C. and A. General Hospital towards the end of the year.

An interesting new building on Penrhos Road was erected to house the Nature Conservancy Department.

SEWERAGE AND FLOOD PREVENTION :

No incidents of importance occurred during the year, but periodical inspections were maintained to avoid any trouble through blockages.

WATER SUPPLIES :

Continuous and regular supplies were available during the year and no difficulties were encountered due to dry weather or other unexpected circumstances.

The new Service Reservoirs built in the last few years were in full operation and proved their value.

Extensions to Housing Estates especially Eithinog Private Estate were carried out during the period.

Analysis of water taken was satisfactory after a little difficulty through some obscure trouble at the purification plant.

Number of Dwellings supplied direct from mains:—

In the Borough	4544	Outside Borough	141
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Estimated population supplied:—

In the Borough	15360	Outside Borough	510
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Standpipes supply in populations of:—

In the Borough	Nil	Outside Borough	200
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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Continuous collection was maintained with the Council's vehicles, once weekly from dwellings and twice weekly from Colleges, Institutions, Hotels and Restaurants.

Dinglewood Tip in the Ogwen Rural District was exclusively used, but as the termination of the lease of the land is due in 1962, investigations have been started to find a new site.

SALVAGE.

Paper and board baled and despatched during the year amounted to 87 tons, which was only 50 per cent. on the previous year and nearer the Council's average yearly collection.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of pre- mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors	8	8	15	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	65	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	8	21	—	—	—
Bokehouses	9	7	18	—	—	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	1	1	4	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bors, etc.	4	3	8	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	4	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	2	2	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	25	25	26	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	7	14	—	—	—
Conteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	20	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 Rooms or Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	16	40	—	—	—
Corovan Sites	1	1	6	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 4,200 compared with 4,200 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 15.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 15.24 in 1959 and 17.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 46.88 per 1,000 live births compared with 62.50 in 1959 and 13.89 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3)

The General Death Rate is 13.33 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.91 in 1959 and 17.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.714 in 1959 and 0.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.142 in 1959 and 4.028 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 9 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 2 Scarlet Fever; 1 Measles; 2 Whooping Cough; 1 Dysentery and 3 Erysipelas.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years	—	—	—	—	—	1
5-9 Years	—	1	—	—	—	1
10-14 Years	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	2	1	—	—	2

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. G. Evans, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Housing. No new Council Houses were built during the year.

Water Supply. The main source of supply is the Afon Caseg which yields a plentiful supply of good water at the intake. The distribution is by gravitation with two main balancing reservoirs.

Sewerage. All the Council houses and the majority of private houses are connected to main sewer. Sewage treatment is carried out on a six acre land irrigation system.

Refuse Collection. Weekly collection is carried out by the Council workmen with a Karrier Refuse Vehicle. The refuse is disposed by controlled tipping into a large disused slate quarry.

Disinfection. Disinfection is carried out after cases of infectious diseases and householders are supplied free with disinfectant when necessary. In cases of Tuberculosis where destruction of the bedding is necessary the Council makes a contribution towards replacement.

Rodent Control. Council workmen have received training in rodent control and eradication, inspection and destruction is carried out in sewers and properties.

Meat Supplies. The local slaughterhouse is operated by five local butchers. The bulk of the meat sold locally is however imported ready killed from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks. The Council possess a park which includes a Bowling green and Tennis Court.

Disposal of Condemned Food. Where possible condemned food is burnt. If this is not practicable the food is buried on the Council's refuse tip after being suitably treated to prevent further use.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses	7
Cafes	3
Butchers	8
Fish and Chip Shops	4
Hotels and Public Houses	9
Fishmongers	2
Grocers	25
Ice Cream Retailers	
(inc. one manufacturer)	13

Condemned Food

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:—

Tinned Pork	25 lbs.
Tinned Tongue	30 lbs.
Tinned Corned Beef	36 lbs.
Tinned Ham	47 lbs.
Tinned Fruits	118 tins
Tinned Vegetables	77 tins
Tinned Fish	4 tins
Tinned Milk	19 tins
Tinned Meat	4 tins
Sprouts	56 lbs.

Total Weight: 416 lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	approx. 855	—	—
Number Inspected	—	—	—	approx. 700	—	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some port or organ was condemned	—	—	—	10	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	—	—	—	1.4	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole corcoses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage if the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Corcoses of which some port or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totolly condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

BETWS-Y-COED URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors	8	8	2	2	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	6	1	1	—
Bokehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	11	11	13	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	3	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	4	1	1	—
Canteens	1	1	2	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	5	5	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 Rooms or Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	6	6	8	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	10	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 740 compared with 740 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 20.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 17.57 in 1959 and 24.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births compared with 153.8 in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 22.97 per 1,000 of the population compared with 24.32 in 1959 and 959 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 8.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 6.757 in 1959 and 1.352 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases of infectious diseases were reported during 1960.

CONWAY BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors	23	23	177	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	2	2	157	—	—	—
Butchers Shops ...	12	12	177	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	3	3	84	—	—	—
Ice Cream Monofactories ...	1	1	12	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc. ...	26	28	318	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	5	5		—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	3	3		—	—	—
Grocers Shops ...	40	40		—	—	—
Greengrocers ...	10	10		—	—	—
Conteens ...	5	5		—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels ...	16	16	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 Rooms or Over ...	11	11	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	49	49	94	—	—	—
Caravan Sites ...	9	9	191	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 10,720 compared with 10,570 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 14.55 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 13.15 in 1959 and 12.171 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 19.23 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.58 in 1959 and 7.81 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.79 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.84 in 1959 and 18.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.09 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1959 and 0.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.54 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.311 in 1959 and 3.232 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 164 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 4 Scarlet Fever; 102 Measles; 1 Whooping Cough; 55 Dysentery; and 2 Food Poisoning.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Number of Cases Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 Year	—	—	1	2	—	—
2 Years	—	—	2	13	—	—
3 Years	—	—	8	3	—	—
4 Years	—	2	6	9	—	1
5-9 Years	—	1	26	27	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	4	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	1	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	3	47	55	—	1

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

(Rees Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I.)

Shops Acts, etc.

There are no adverse reports on the administration of the Shops Acts.

The practices of the bad old days have not returned and will never return. There is a slow but sure revolution going on in the distributive trade which vitally affects the working conditions of the staffs. Trade competition is a stronger force than any legislation, and no trader can survive unless his premises and the staff conditions of service are substantially improved and kept up to date.

There are so many "careers" open to youth these days and so few youngsters trained for shop work that the 'super market' and the 'serve yourself store' are a logical outcome of shortage of skilled labour. This touches on the cold storage of foodstuffs and refrigeration in deep freezes. Some perishable food these days is old when sold to the customer, in spite of its good condition, and if kept in deep freeze should be sound and wholesome. We do find that raw meats, cooked meals, pies and sausages, etc., are put in and out of the fridges far too often for the good of the consumer, and although sold as 'fresh' are far from it. They become sour and unpalatable in an hour or two after sale in atmospheric temperature, and in this condition are perfect vehicles for the transmission of food poisoning, but only bordering the unsound.

Clean Air.

Fortunately we live in an area in which there are very few smoke producing industries, the biggest offenders are now the steam locomotives of British Railways, from which black smoke does on times pour forth abundantly in and out of stations. I have discussed this informally with some of the operatives who tell me that the prime cause of excessive smoke is the poor quality of coal now available. It is just as well that the coal burning locos are now on the way out. For one who remembers the gleaming appearance and performance of the steam locomotives in their hey day, their passing is perhaps a little sorrowful, in any case they did produce speed with very little black smoke, when burning good Welsh steam coal then costing less than £1 0s. 0d. a ton.

Noise.

I cannot report that there is any noticeable reduction in general noisiness particularly in the streets. Here again I must draw attention to some motor cycles which in the hands of irresponsible youths create a deafening din which is out of all proportion to their usefulness and forms the greater part of street noise in cities and towns. One can expect some noise from big industrial lorries carrying several tons of merchandise or buses conveying sixty or more people, but such noise is tolerable against the shattering gun fire from the tiny exhausts of an accelerating motor cycle. Most of it is repeated time after time by the same machines running round the houses, they are not going anywhere, and are not used for any useful purpose other than to give pleasure to the rider.

The most popular machines with the riders are the ones that create the most noise. The answer is obvious; when quiet and well behaved machines are now available it should be an offence to manufacture any other.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Complaints	93
Nuisances	20
House Refuse Collection	1056
Public Health Act	307
Rats	72
Drains	80
Miscellaneous	95
Slaughterhouses	157
Camps	191
Water	12
Factories	10
Bakehouses	84
Public Conveniences	34
Fumigations	4
Disinfestations	15
Butchers	177
Food	179
Others	79
Food and Drugs	160
Retailers	103
Dairies	71
Cowsheds	3
Points Scheme	46
Estates	5
Re-inspections	76
Rents	18
Overcrowding	8
Recorded	4
Grants	18
	<hr/>
	3178
	<hr/>

Milk Sampling.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw Milk	40	2	42
Pasteurised Milk	238	5	243
Sterilized	22	—	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	300	7	307
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ice Cream Sampling.

Type of Packing	Provsional Grading				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Wrapped Wafer	112	6	2	—	120
Sealed Carton	20	1	—	—	21
Cone	5	5	—	—	10
Loose	18	3	4	—	25
	155	15	6	—	176

Condemned Foodstuffs.

Peas	6 tins	Fruit Cocktails	3 tins
Tomatoes	30 tins	Casserole Steak	4 tins
Pears	24 tins	Peaches	22 tins
Carrots	4 tins	Rice Pudding	5 tins
Corned Beef	7 tins	Bilberries	6 tins
Blackcurrants	18 tins	Blackberries	2 tins
French Beans	8 tins	Fruit Salad	18 tins
Grapefruit	2 tins	Gooseberries	28 tins
Dried Apples	6 tins	Apricots	11 tins
Damsons	4 tins	Plums	9 tins
Pineapples	12 tins	Ham	20 tins
Cherries	2 tins	Mutton	72 lbs.
Salmon	4 tins	Smoked Ham	26½ lbs.
Pork	3 tins		

Salvage Recovered.

	T Cwts. Qts.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	153	6	1	1252	2	6
Rags	1	7	0	24	6	0
	154	13	1	1276	8	6

Refuse Collection.

Total Miles Covered	13,097
Average Weekly Mileage	248
Total No. of Loads Collected (excluding Salvage)	1,709
Average Weekly Loads	32.8
New Calls made during the year	140
Population of the Borough	10,720
Area in Acres	3,808

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	147	—	—	967	455	—
Number Inspected	147	—	—	967	455	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	65	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of pre-mises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors	51	53	169	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	941	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	21	22	240	7	7	—
Bakehouses	11	14	48	9	9	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	4	4	17	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	60	64	*	18	18	—
Fried Fish Shops	9	9	12	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	9	10	43	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	65	65	300	8	8	—
Greengrocers	37	37	135	3	3	—
Canteens (School)	9	9	*	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	47	48	*	} 46	46	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 Rooms or Over	414	414	596*			—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	1	1	*	—	—	—
Factories	98	97	100	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	5	5	52	3	7	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 17,020 compared with 16,920 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 12.69 per 1,000 of the populaiton in 1960 compared with 12.12 in 1959 and 11.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 18.52 per 1,000 live births compared with 29.27 in 1959 and 15.63 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 13.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.66 in 1959 and 14.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.177 in 1959 and 0.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.478 in 1959 and 3.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 100 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 3 Scarlet Fever; 48 Whooping Cough; 23 Measles; 17 Dysentery; 1 Pneumonia; and 8 Chickenpox.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Number of Cases			
			Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1	1	2
1 Year	—	—	—	—	1	1
2 Years	—	—	2	2	2	4
3 Years	—	1	2	1	1	3
4 Years	—	—	2	1	1	1
5-9 Years	1	1	5	5	12	10
10-14 Years	—	—	1	—	1	2
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	2	2
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—	2	—
TOTALS	1	2	13	10	23	25

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(I. G. Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.H.)

General Summary.

Total No. of visits and inspections	7190
No. of complaints received and attended to	471
No. of Statutory Notices served	0
No. of Informal Notices served	13
No. of Nuisances not abated or in hand	6
No. of Nuisances abated	465
No. of visits re drainage, etc.	764
No. of New Drainage Works inspected and tested	108
No. of visits re accumulations and refuse disposal	165
No. of visits re atmospheric pollution	42
No. of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts	13
No. of visits re piggeries and stables	14
No. of visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc.	52
No. of visits to Factories with mechanical power	113
No. of visits to Factories without mechanical power	13
No. of visits to places of public entertainment	6
No. of visits re Rodent Control	459
No. of visits re filthy or verminous premises	4
No. of visits re inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	28
No. of visits re disinfection	16
No. of visits re Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923	35
No. of visits re Petroleum Acts, 1928	47
No. of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	66
No. of visits re Milk Sampling	335
No. of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	109
No. of visits to Abattoir	941
No. of visits to shops, etc. Unsound Food	48
No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	169
No. of visits to Food Preparing Premises	342
No. of visits to other Food Premises	1100
No. of miscellaneous visits	293

Housing.

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects—P.H. Acts	189
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	355
Total No. of inspections of Houses Let-in-Lodgings	16
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	9
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	9
Total No. of Dwelling Houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	75
No. of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	75
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
No. of premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1959	3
No. of applications received during the Year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	0

Generally, the standard of housing in the district is good. The closing of the worst of the sub-standard houses continues slowly, its pace being dependant on the number of Council houses available for the replacements. Fortunately, the close co-operation between the Health Committee and the Housing Committee, considering the few new houses available, has enabled those in sub-standard accommodation and high on the Council's application list to be dealt with first. With the limited accommodation available, a house for a house is not the only criterion, the right size or type of house or flat is not always available at the right time.

The majority of the sub-standard houses remaining in the District are not so much "slum" properties, but properties lacking in modern amenities—lacking bathrooms, hot water, indoor sanitation, etc. With the coming into operation of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, which provides for the making of a "Standard Grant" up to a total of £155 or half the cost, whichever is the least, for the installation of the five basic improvements of a dwelling-house—a bath or shower, a wash-basin, a water closet, a hot water system and a food store, one would have thought that owners would have taken advantage of the Act to modernise properties far more than they have done. In 1960 18 "Standard Grants" were made.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint. In no case has Statutory Action been necessary—the serving of Informal Notices or personal contact with the Agents or Owners has achieved the desired result.

One increasing Summer problem is that of "Holiday Flatlets". Each year more and more boarding-houses and private dwelling-houses are being advertised as "Holiday Flatlets." Whilst the majority have been well converted and have all the facilities of a self-contained unit others have just grown and contain the minimum of conversion and facilities and few have obtained planning permission. Whilst complaints from these establishments have been on the increase, the main complaint has been from dissatisfied customers who have expected more for their money—inadequate or stained or frayed furnishings, insufficient bed linen, cracked crockery, blackened kitchenware, etc. These complaints increase, of course, as the season progresses. I feel that there is something to be said for the compulsory registration of these premises.

Meat Inspection — Public Abattoir.

Once again a 100 per cent. meat inspection has been maintained and, although the throughput has been considerably increased since 1959, the percentage of condemnations has been less. It is gratifying to note the high quality of the animals passed through the Abattoir. The Ministry of Agriculture's Scheme of Tuberculosis Erradication has again shown its worth in its saving of home killed beef. Six only home killed cattle were found to be infected and in all cases the infection was localised. All other tubercular infected cattle were of Irish origin.

Animals Slaughtered 1959.

Cattle, 758; Calves, 12; Sheep and Lambs, 12,190; Pigs, 5,223.

Animals Slaughtered 1960.

Cattle, 1,925; Calves, 35; Sheep and Lambs, 20,083; Pigs, 3,860.

The monthly killings for 1960 were as follows:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
January	215	—	1485	409
February	188	—	835	479
March	162	5	216	382
April	194	7	465	475
May	123	1	822	293
June	130	—	1668	335
July	173	—	3180	165
August	129	—	2760	124
September	186	6	2985	312
October	141	4	1932	181
November	133	3	1882	266
December	151	8	1849	429
Totals	1925	35	20083	3860

During the year improvements have been carried out at the Abattoir. Following the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a report on the facilities available at the Abattoir was accepted by the Council and approval given to complete the required works within the next Twelve months.

During the year 941 visits were made to the Abattoir on meat inspection.

Sausages, etc. — Salmonella.

During the latter part of the year and at the request of the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, a number of samples of sausages, sausage meats, etc., were taken as well as sewer swabs and specimens of pigs faeces at the Abattoir. These samples and specimens were taken to assist the Public Health Laboratory in their research into Salmonella infection.

	Number of Samples taken	Number Positive
Sausages, etc.	97	Nil
Sewer Swabs	9	1
Faeces Specimens	60	Nil

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1925	35	20083	3860
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned . . .	1	—	14	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	310	—	8	81
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16.15	—	0.11	2.09
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	66	—	—	116
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis . . .	3.42	—	—	3.00
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	—	—	—

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year—

Ox Livers	254	Pigs Plucks	43
Ox Heads	47	Pigs Livers	14
Ox Lungs	45	Pigs Hearts	20
Ox Kidneys	7	Pigs Kidneys	2
Ox Guts, Tripes, etc.	13	1 Pigs Leg (20 lbs.)	
Ox Hearts	5	1 Pigs Loins (37 lbs.)	
1 Body of Beef and all offal		Sheep Livers	7
2 Forequarters of Beef.		Sheep Plucks	1
Pigs Heads	114	14 complete Sheep (324 lbs.)	

Total Weight Condemned : 3 Tons; 7 Cwts.; 51 lbs.

Food Premises.

The standard of food premises continues to improve. Many premises have been improved since 1959 particularly those which have changed hands during the year. It is obvious that proprietors of food premises are becoming more and more aware of the value of good hygiene and the value of an easily cleaned well laid-out kitchen. The psychological effect on staff of food equipment, well planned kitchens and serving rooms is, apart from labour saving costs, a ten fold improvement in the hygienic standard of any food premises.

Whilst no case of food poisoning attributable to the consumption of food at any local hotel or restaurant has been reported, no one can afford to be complacent: it can happen anytime: one slip-up on the rules of hygiene can cause an outbreak involving hundreds. Apart from ruining the hotel or restaurant, it brings adverse publicity to the town as well as the possibility of causing death to many.

Unfortunately, with pressure of other work, particularly in the summer months, the number and the frequency of visits made to food premises has not been as many as I should have liked to have made. It is hoped that within the next year the number of visits can be increased. One of the pleasing features of visiting food premises and, I think, a criteria to the general standard, is that my visits have been invariably welcome despite sometime awkward and busy hours of visiting, and advice given is appreciated and quickly attended to.

Registered Premises Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1956

Sausage Manufacturers, etc.	14
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Ice Cream Retailers	110
Fish Friers	10

1 569 visits have been made during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, sold, or manufactured as follows:—

Bakeries	48
Butchers	240
Food Preparing Premises	282
Grocers	300
Greengrocers	135
Ice Cream Premises	216
Fried Fish Shops	12
Fishmongers and Poulterers	43
Licensed Premises	86
Others	107

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year:—

Tins of Ox Tongue	18	Tins of Chicken	2
Tins of Chopped Pork	26	Tins of Lamb Tongues	3
Tins of Steak	15	Tins of Luncheon Meat	46
Tins of Lamb Livers	2	Turkeys	11
Tins of Pork Loin	10	170 lbs. of Beef.	
Tins of Ham	83	38 lbs. of Bacon.	
Tins of Corned Beef	35		

Tins of Grapefruit	124	Tins of Pineapple ..	115
Tins of Peaches	177	Tins of Apricots	58
Tins of Pears	72	Tins of Fruit Salad	36
Tins of Plums	28	Tins of Raspberries	5
Tins of Cherries	43	Tins of Peas	52
80 lbs. of Apples.		Tins of Beans	12
Tins of Tomatoes	192	Tins of Cream	6
Tins of Carrots	6	Tins of Jam	6
Tins of Soup	8	Tins of Pilchards	18
Tins of Milk	7	Tins of Shrimps	2
Tins of Salmon	34	26 cwt. of Potatoes	
Tins of Sardines	7	48 lbs. of Butter	
5 stone of Wet Fish.		20 lbs. of Rice	
Tins of Oranges	53	8 gallons of Softa Freeze Ice Cream Mix	

Total Weight: 2 Tons; 13 Cwts.; 64 lbs.

Milk.

The conditions in which milk bottles are returned to the Dairies still continues to be unsatisfactory. The simple expedient of rinsing a used milk bottle before return is so often neglected and too often bottles are allowed to accumulate unwashed for long periods before return. Although modern bottle-washing machinery does produce a sterile bottle, certain materials can still leave a stain or be retained in the bottle.

Retailers Licensed for Graded Milk.

Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	11
Pasteurised Milk	45
Sterilised Milk	11

Bacteriological Examination.

A total of 272 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 28 samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
Tuberculin Tested	58	11
T.T. (Channel Isle)	26	15
T.T. Pasteurised	65	1
Pasteurised	73	1
Sterilised	20	—

The percentage of failures in the results of the raw milk samples may at first sight appear alarming, but in the majority of cases these have been the results of repeated samples from the same source until satisfaction has been achieved.

Ice Cream—Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Ice Cream Manufacturers 4

No. of Ice Cream Retailers 110

149 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, with the follownig results:—

Grade 1—139; Grade 2—6; Grade 3—3; Grade 4—1.

These are the best results achieved for some years.

The four premises manufacturing Ice Cream locally are well equipped and well maintained.

Rodent Control.

459 visits and re-visits have been made on rodent control. The responsibility for keeping premises free from infestation rests with the occupier, but advice and poison are always available and in difficult cases private dwellings are treated free of charge and business premises at a nominal charge. Frequent visits and treatments are made to Council property including the refuse tip. The sewers were test baited and where necessary a full poison treatment carried out.

Caravans.

The five permanent caravan sites have been kept under constant surveillance during the season and were all found to be well maintained. For short periods there was some overcrowding of most of the sites, and in one instance complaints were received of one site encroaching onto adjacent land. With the coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, not only will the local authority have greater control over overcrowding, etc., but the site owner too will be in a position to know exactly what his commitments and obligations are.

Petroleum Act and Regulations.

Number of premises licensed under the Pretroleum Act 33

47 visits have been made to premises where petrolenm or petroleum spirit is stored.

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

Number of premises licensed under the Explosives Acts 30

35 visits have been made under the Explosives Acts mainly in connection with the sale of fireworks.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Number of premises registered under the Act 4

66 visits have been made to premises licensed under the Act. Apart from minor infringements the premises have been satisfactory.

Mines and Quarries Act.

13 visits have been made to known quarries and mine shafts in the Great Orme to ensure that they have been properly fenced.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(J. A. Edwards, B.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.)

During 1960 both the quality and the quantity of the water supplied to the Town have been satisfactory. Monthly samples of the raw water have been taken regularly from Dulyň, Melyňlyn and Plas Dulyň Balancing tank. The treatment plant, at the latter point, where Ammonia and Chlorine are injected by the Chloramine process, has worked without any major breakdown. Samples are taken weekly, on a rota, from various points in the system and bacteriological examinations have confirmed that the quality has been maintained.

These tests are carried out at Conway Public Health Laboratory and with very few exceptions the results have been Ministry of Health Classification 1.

There are some 6,536 properties in the District which are supplied with water direct. There are no properties in the Town which are served by means of standpipes.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

(Mr. Glyn A. Roberts, F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.)

The meteorological station is situated at the Llandudno Cricket Ground and occupies a central position in the area. The site is 13 feet above m.s.l. There have been criticisms of the position of the station from time to time, and suggestions for the more advantageous positioning of the sunshine recorder which ranged from the summit of the Great Orme to the end of the pier. However, the present site is satisfactory and easily accessible particularly as those taking the regular observations are at other times busily engaged on other duties.

The instruments comprise mercury barometer, maximum and minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb hygrometers, raingauge, Campbell Stokes sunshine recorder, barograph, thermograph and hygrograph. All the instruments have been tested and certified either by the National Physical Laboratory or the Instruments Division of the Meteorological Office, and the station is inspected and the instruments checked annually by a visiting Inspector from Air Ministry.

Telegraphed reports are made daily to the Meteorological Office to assist the compilation of the weather reports, and more complete weather reports are forwarded weekly and monthly to the Meteorological Office.

Reports are made regularly to the local and national press, and from time to time observations and researches are made for University Departments, Government Departments, Insurance Companies and others.

Complete sets of weather figures are available since 1909 and miscellaneous figures date back to 1861 when the late Dr. J. Nicol, Medical Officer of Health commenced to take daily weather readings.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1960

The total sunshine for the year 1960 was 1,569 hours compared with the forty years mean of 1,496 hours. The year's total for 1959 was 1,788 hours. The best total on record for Llandudno is 1,877 hours in 1929 and the poorest is 1,318 hours in 1937—a difference of more than 400 hours.

The best day's sunshine during 1960 was 14.8 hours on the 28th May, and another day deserving of "mention in despatches" was 10th August which provided 14.1 hours.

The rainfall for 1960 was rather more than average with 33.51 inches compared with the forty years mean of 29.13 inches. The previous year (1959) received only 26.93 inches while 1958 had a wetter 33.40 inches. The wettest year on record was 1917 with 38.74 inches and the driest was 1933 with only 21.06 inches.

From the following tables it will be seen that January and November were both very wet months with 5.67 and 6.35 inches respectively. June was a month of light rainfall—only 35 per cent. of the normal rainfall being recorded. September received 3.72 inches which is 174 per cent. of the normal

The heaviest 24 hours total during 1960 was 1.11 inches on the 16th September. There were two further occasions of measurements of more than one inch of rain in 24 hours, the 31st August (1.04 in.) and 25th November (1.05 in.). The heaviest 24 hour total on record for Llandudno during past years was 1.95 inches during September 1931.

Measurable rainfall fell on 190 days during 1960. November (the wettest Month) had 26 "rain days" while May and June had only 9 and 8 days respectively.

The highest temperature recorded during 1960 was 81 degrees Fahrenheit on the 4th and 5th June. The highest temperature recorded in Llandudno was 93 degrees Fahr. in June 1878.

The lowest temperature recorded during the year was 27 degrees Fahr. (5 degrees of frost) on the 15th December. The lowest temperature on record for Llandudno is 10 degrees Fahrenheit (22 degrees of frost) during January 1940.

The Tables which follow show Means, Extremes and totals, month by month for the whole year.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES
LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE
YEAR 1960

Month	Mean				Absolute			Total Rain	Total Sun
	Barom.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Date		
January	29.93	46	38	59	22	39	9 13	5.57	38.7
February	29.77	46	35	60	28 29	29	9 22 23	2.02	73.2
March	29.87	50	40	59	22	33	9	1.73	86.4
April	30.09	52	42	59	5	35	17 18	1.24	190.4
May	30.09	61	49	72	8	38	1 2	1.12	206.1
June	30.08	67	53	81	4 5	48	7	0.67	272.9
July	29.83	64	55	69	3	50	3	1.75	164.7
August	29.86	64	53	72	22	46	11	3.33	188.9
September	29.97	61	52	70	10 11	41	16	3.72	147.8
October	29.68	56	47	63	2 3	38	15 16	2.82	78.7
November	29.53	52	43	60	1	32	8	6.35	51.2
December	29.71	46	37	55	25	27	15	3.69	70.2
Totals	358.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.51	1569.2
Mean	29.86							2.79	130.8

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS
FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1960
WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Month</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>			<i>Rainfall</i>		
	<i>Total (Hours)</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>	<i>England & Wales Per- centage of Average</i>	<i>Total inches</i>	<i>Percentage of average</i>	<i>England & Wales Per- centage of Average</i>
January	38.7	75	78	5.67	236	142
February	73.2	107	118	2.02	104	118
March	86.4	77	59	1.73	86	89
April	190.4	115	106	1.24	115	75
May	206.1	99	97	1.12	62	72
June	272.9	128	128	0.67	35	90
July	164.7	85	85	1.75	77	141
August	188.9	113	95	3.33	119	140
September	147.8	112	94	3.72	174	147
October	78.7	79	68	2.82	85	202
November	51.2	85	114	6.35	218	153
December	70.2	176	122	3.69	128	131

MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

Month	Rainfall			Sunshine		
	No. of 'Rain Days' i.e. 0.01 ins. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	Daily Mean (Hours)	Most Sun in one Day	Date
January	19	0.99	20	1.25	5.8	26
February	18	0.34	3	2.52	7.3	23
March	12	0.40	18	2.79	9.35	5 24
April	10	0.20	13	6.35	12.7	26
May	9	0.42	12	6.65	14.8	28
June	8	0.19	7	9.10	13.7	29
July	16	0.59	6	5.31	12.3	20
August	16	1.04	31	6.09	14.1	10
September	16	1.11	16	4.92	10.0	26
October	20	0.34	24	2.54	8.4	12
November	26	1.05	25	1.93	7.5	8
December	20	0.77	3	2.26	5.1	5

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	13	14	18	—	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	1	94	—	1	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	17	3	3	—
Bokehouses	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bors, etc.	8	7	22	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	24	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	17	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	35	2	2	—
Greengrocers	2	2	6	—	—	—
Conteens	2	2	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	21	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	8	7	14	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	10	11	19	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	3	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 2,960 compared with 2,970 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 12.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 13.80 in 1959 and 9.73 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 27.03 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1959 and 34.48 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3)

The General Death Rate is 14.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.47 in 1959 and 15.77 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.336 in 1959 and 0.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.03 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.024 in 1959 and 4.362 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 23 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 7 Measles; and 16 Pneumonia.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases Measles	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	2
3 Years	—	1
4 Years	1	—
5-9 Years	1	2
10-14 Years	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	2	5

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

(P. V. Davies, M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

The supply from the Aber Lake and the river intake sources has been adequate in quantity and quality during the year.

In May of this year the new balancing reservoir at Three Streams (250,000 gallons) was completed and put into service, this has resulted in a marked improvement in the distribution system generally.

Under the same contract a new river intake was constructed on the Afon Ddu, this replaces the old intake in the lower reaches of the stream.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The Collection of Refuse is made once weekly from all the domestic premises and twice weekly in season from the hotels and similar establishments.

During the year advantage was taken of the availability of several thousand tons of earth arising from road works to enclose the refuse tip at Glan y Mor Elias from tidal effects, and to stock pile earth for future covering of the tip. This has resulted in a great improvement to the tip generally and has effectively prevented the flotation of refuse from the tip area. The tip has been regularly treated with poisons and insecticide to prevent rat and fly infestation.

Sewerage.

The system has functioned satisfactory during the year, some repair being necessary to the outfall sewer.

Rodent Control.

One man on the Council's staff is trained in rodent control and is engaged as such for part of his time as required. Apart from the Council premises infestation on private premises have been dealt with. Systematic treatment of the river is carried out on a periodic basis.

Scavenging.

The normal scavenging service on district and classified roads has been maintained, as far as possible the work has been carried out on the 'gang' system, using four to six men and an accompanying vehicle.

Housing.

During the year no new dwellings were erected by the Council but four flats to be provided by the conversion of old property are in hand and will be ready for occupation early in 1961.

The Council are also preparing a scheme for the provision of 40 houses at Tyddyn Drychin in extension of the existing site at Pen Dalar. Work on the scheme is expected to commence during 1961.

Five Families were rehoused by the more advantageous occupation of existing Council houses.

Food Surrendered.

Food surrendered during the year amounted to 491 lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemedned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	56	—	1	838	58	—
Number Inspected	52	—	1	800	51	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	4	1	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.56	—	—	.25	.51	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part ar organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with tuberculosis	1.96	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some port or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	16	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	57	1	1	—
Bakehouses	4	3	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	16	16	18	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	7	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	9	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	18	18	5	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	6	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	2	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	7	7	8	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	13	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	5	5	34	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 3,870 compared with 3,880 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 14.73 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 14.95 in 1959 and 10.74 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 35.09 per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 17.57 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.78 in 1959 and 18.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.26 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.84 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.128 in 1959 and 3.069 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 47 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 27 Measles; 19 Whooping Cough; and 1 Pneumonia.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	1	—	2	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	1	2	—	—
3 Years	1	—	1	1
4 Years	3	3	1	1
5-9 Years	9	5	8	4
10-14 Years	1	1	1	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown.....	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages)	16	11	13	6

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

(A. Crowther, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply (a).

The dry weather of the early Summer of 1960 gave rise to some concern as to whether the water supply which had been severely restricted in hours of supply in 1959, would again prove insufficient during the Summer of 1960. Emergency supplies were put into use at the end of June and the amount of water in store in the main service reservoir at Graiglwyd fell to half its normal capacity by the middle of August. The rain which fell during the third week of August re-filled the reservoir and no further problem arose for the rest of the year.

The Council's water supply supplies all properties within the area of the Council except for 12 out-lying properties, of which the majority are farms, situate at too high an altitude or too remote to be supplied from the Council's mains.

The Council engaged Consulting Engineers at the end of the year to report on the practical and financial implications of obtaining an auxiliary supply of water from the Cowlyd Water Board via the Borough of Conway distribution mains.

Water Supply (b).

Despite the insufficiency of the storage reservoirs, the distribution system, after the various improvements carried out over the previous seven years, proved to be entirely satisfactory, and the various localities in the district which have, in the past, suffered a reduction in pressure during the height of the holiday season, now appear to be adequately supplied.

Refuse Collection

A regular weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year except for very occasional lapses due to inclement weather. A twice weekly collection was made from licenced caravan sites in July and August. The refuse collection service appears to be now operating very smoothly and efficiently, for which credit is due to the gang of refuse collection employees who are carrying out a monotonous and arduous task with remarkable cheerfulness.

A twice weekly collection of trade refuse was made from shops throughout the Summer, but the collection was reduced to once a week during the Winter. Trade refuse was burnt at the incinerator on the same day.

Sewerage.

Only one blockage occurred on the whole of the sewerage system to the district and the total cost of maintaining the Council's sewers including the two sea out-falls was just over 1d. rate.

Rodent Control.

One Council employee was employed part time on Rodent Control. The refuse tip continued to be the largest infestation in the district despite regular attention using various baits and poisons.

Housing.

The Council entered into protracted negotiations with the owners of two small adjacent sites suitable for old people's bungalows, close to the shopping centre. At the end of the year negotiations were not concluded. Town Planning Permission in principle was however, obtained for a provisional layout of 20 bungalows.

Six new houses were built by private owners, and for the first time for several years speculative building by a private building contractor commenced on a small estate ultimately to comprise eight bungalows.

Food Inspection.

During the year one of the butchers' shops changed hands and the new owner has not yet used the slaughterhouse. Of the other two local butchers, only one has used the slaughterhouse regularly for killing beef and the use of the slaughterhouse has generally been less than in previous years.

The Council's Report on this slaughterhouse was submitted by the appropriate date with a number of recommendations for improvement to bring the slaughterhouse up to the required standard. The Report was accepted without amendment and the appointed day upon which the improvements are to be completed or the slaughterhouse closed, has been fixed for the 1st January, 1962. All condemned meat was taken to the incinerator and burnt on the same day.

Food Surrendered.

Tinned Fruit	157 lb.
Tinned Cream	1 lb.
Tinned Milk	11 lb.
Tinned Soups	6 lb.
Tinned Rice	2 lb.
Tinned Vegetables	63 lb.
Tinned Meat	15 lb.
Tinned Fish	4 lb.
Meat	85 lb.

Caravan Sites.

The chaotic conditions of 1959 on caravan sites referred to in my Report for that year were fortunately not repeated in 1960, but certain site operators persisted in allowing unlicensed land, adjacent to the licensed caravan sites, to be used for occasional tents and caravans. It was necessary for a weekly count to be taken of all sites both licensed and unlicensed to prevent indiscriminate use of land for caravans and tents.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into operation at the end of the Summer raises hopes that the future control of this problem may be somewhat simplified, although it is noted that tents are excluded from the provisions of the Act.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	68	—	2	2150 approx.	46	—
Number Inspected	66	—	2	2100 approx.	46	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some port or orgon was condemned	4	—	—	5	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.06	—	—	0.24	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole corcoses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some port or orgon was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Corcoses of which some port ar orgon was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcoses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generolised & totoily condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	22	22	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	36	2	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	39	—	—	—
Bokehouses	1	1	16	—	—	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	16	16	20	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	20	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	4	—	—	—
Canteens	13	13	8	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	15	15	9	1	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	17	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	6	6	21	4	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 6,180 compared with 6,160 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 14.40 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 12.01 in 1959 and 12.72 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 22.47 per 1,000 live births compared with 27.03 in 1959 and 25.31 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Disease. (For Zymotics diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 11.0 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.31 in 1959 and 14.65 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.32 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.324 in 1959 and 0.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.94 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.268 in 1959 and 3.542 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 13 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; and 12 Measles.

Numbers of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	1	—	—
1 Year	—	—	2	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1
3 Years	—	—	2	—
4 Years	—	—	—	2
5-9 Years	—	1	1	3
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown.....	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages)	—	1	5	7

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(C. A. Kortegas, M.A.P.H.I.)

1. WATER SUPPLY

General.

Practically the whole of the populated parts of the Nant Conway area are now able to obtain a supply of mains water, and apart from two unsatisfactory samples obtained during the year, the supply has been satisfactory in quality. The areas supplied by mains have a sufficient supply at all times, but water was carried to a small group of houses—Ochr-y-Foel, Penmachno, and to a terrace of six houses at Trescastell, Conway.

Dolwyddelan.

The improvement scheme in this village was completed during the year at a cost of £15,000.

Maenan.

A £10,000 scheme for this parish was completed during the year.

2. Bacteriological examinations were made during the year as follows:—

(a) Conway Valley Scheme serving the parishes of Caerhun, Llanbedr and Henryd	Class 1
(b) Capel Curig	Class 1
(c) Cwm Penmachno	Class 1
(d) Dolwyddelan—untreated water	Class 4
(e) Dolwyddelan—after filtration	Class 1
(f) Carrog	Class 1
(g) Llan Penmachno	Unsatisfactory—chlorinator out of order at time of taking sample.

Yspsyty.

This water is purchased in bulk from the Hiraethog R.D.C. who were informed that an analysis showed the water to be unsatisfactory. A subsequent sample taken by the Hiraethog R.D.C. proved to be Class 1.

3. The water supply from Afon Glasgwm, serving Llan Penmachno, has a plumbo-solvent action and water is treated with sodium silicate.

4. The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains:

(a) direct to the house, and

(b) by means of standpipes, are shown in the following table:—

	Direct	Standpipe
Abbey	7	—
Caerhun	317	2
Capel Curig	57	6
Dolgarrog	67	—
Dolwyddelan	203	—
Henryd	163	—
Llanbedr	87	2
Llanrhychwyn	16	—
Maenan	62	—
Penmachno	250	10
Trefriw	268	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,497	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The population supplied is unknown but is approximately 5,000 by direct supply and 70 from standpipes.

Trecastell.

The Council's Consultant Engineers are preparing a report with a view to supplying a terrace of six houses in this area. Cost per house will be comparatively high as a small pumping station will have to be constructed.

Llan Penmachno. Ochr-y-Foel.

The Council's Consultant Engineers are preparing a report with a view to supplying this area with a mains supply from the present source supplying the village.

Yspyty/Padog.

Tenders have been received for a main supply to this area and it is hoped to commence work during the early part of next year.

HOUSING

The Council's Architect has prepared plans for 16 new houses at Dolgarrog and 14 houses at Tynygroes. It is hoped to go out to tender in 1961.

SEWERAGE

Dolgarrog.

The Dolgarrog Scheme was completed during the year and apart from teething troubles, in particular with the pumping plant, the scheme is working satisfactorily.

Yspyty.

This Scheme has not yet been completed but it is very much hoped to be completed early in 1961.

Talybont, Llanbedr and Castell.

Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining land for the proposed sewage disposal works in this locality.

OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>Na. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Doiries and Milk Distributors ...	6	6	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses		—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses		—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	—	1	3	—	—	—
Bakehouses		—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories		—	—	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	3	9	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops		—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...		—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	9	9	38	—	3	—
Greengrocers						
Conteens	3	3	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	2	2	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	4	—	—	—
Factories	3	3	8	—	—	—
Coravan Sites	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1960 is 4,810 compared with 4,800 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 9.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 12.29 in 1959 and 11.8 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 44.44 per 1,000 live births compared with 33.89 in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.42 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.50 in 1959 and 18.43 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.62 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.62 in 1959 and 0.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.91 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.48 in 1959 and 2.07 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960, 16 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 15 Whooping Cough; and 1 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases Whooping Cough	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	2	2
1 Year	—	1
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	1
4 Years	1	1
5-9 Years	3	2
10-14 Years	1	1
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	7	8

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(G. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Sewerage.

During the year 10 existing houses were connected to the public sewer and were therefore provided with proper drainage for the first time. Nine houses, subsequent to alterations and improvements were served by new septic tanks.

The Council has resolved to carry out an omnibus Sewerage Scheme to provide the remaining unsewered villages with a public sewer. This decision was taken because it was acknowledged that schemes carried out on a priority basis was unrealistic because of the time lag between the completion of the first and last scheme. Preliminary surveys have been performed and the routine procedures are under way.

Rodent Control.

During the year the Rodent Control work jointly exercised by both the Ogwen R.D.C. and the Bethesda U.D.C. was discontinued. In the meantime and towards the end of the year one of the Council Workmen undertook the work of rodent operator, which he performs on a part time bases. To date, this measure appears to be adequate and satisfactory.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of refuse by Contractor was discontinued during the year and the work was carried out for the first time by direct labour. Refuse is collected from all parts of the district.

A new site at Pentir has been acquired for a refuse tip to replace the two existing tips at Tregarth and Talybont. This site should meet the requirements of the Council for many years.

Housing.

No new dwellings were erected by the Council. Four houses were constructed privately.

Improvement Grants (Schemes completed during the year)—

Discretionary Grants	4
Standard Grants	4

Repairs including external painting to the Council's 280 houses was carried out by direct labour.

Two families were rehoused in Council houses during the year.

Food Premises.

A reasonably satisfactory standard of hygiene and cleanliness have been maintained in these premises. Small improvements have been carried out and some minor items are receiving attention.

There are no premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, where food of any kind is manufactured.

Water Supply.

The number of old houses newly connected with the Council's water mains were 22.

The Contract for the loop mains from Sling to Caerhun and the Extension to Bryn-y-waen has been made. The Scheme will begin early in the new year. When this work is complete all properties within the Rural District except those, amounting to some 7 per cent., remotely situated properties will be within the area of supply.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	13	—	5	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	31	2	2	—
Bakehouses	9	9	37	2	2	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	4	15	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	18	17	40	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	5	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	12	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	21	20	60	5	5	—
Greengrocers	8	8	7	3	3	—
Canteens	5	5	3	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	20	20	4	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	2	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	7	7	7	1	1	—
Factories	65	61	31	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	9	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

<i>Licences issued under the Regulations</i>	<i>No. Issued</i>
(a) Pasteurised Milk	11
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	3
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	10
(d) Sterilised Milk	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1960 is 9,200 compared with 9,180 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 15.87 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 14.81 in 1959 and 14.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 27.39 per 1,000 live births compared with 22.05 in 1959 and 52.63 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 12.07 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.28 in 1959 and 13.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.21 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.33 in 1959 and 0.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.17 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.27 in 1959 and 2.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyel- itis (Nan- Paralytic)		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery	
Age Group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	2	—	—
1 Year	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	9	—	—
2 Years	—	—	2	3	1	—	7	9	—	—
3 Years	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	11	—	—
4 Years	1	—	—	1	—	—	16	11	—	—
5-9 Years	1	—	2	2	—	—	48	43	2	2
10-14 Years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	3	1	6	13	1	1	94	86	4	11

	Acute En- cephalitis Infective		Para- typhoid Fever		Erys- ipelas		Food Poison- ing	
Age Group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5-14 Years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
45-64 Years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	14

19 cases of chicken pox were also notified.

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	—	—	—
5-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25-44 Years	3	—	—	1
45-64 Years	3	—	—	—
65 and Over	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages)	8	—	—	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(R. E. Pritchard, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)

Water Supply.

During the year 216 samples of water were taken after treatment and chlorination also 20 samples of the raw water were taken from the lake and river and at Nant Mills intake.

The Bacteriological results are tabulated below.

No. of samples of Treated water	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
216	205	3	5	3

A copy of a chemical analysis of the water sample taken in June is given below.

Appearance	Very faint opalescence with a very slight flocculent deposit.
Microscopical examination	Mineral matter and traces of organic debris
Turbidity	Less than 3.
Colour (Filtered)	5.
Odour	Nil.
pH.	7.5.
Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace.
Electric Conductivity	40.
Dissolved Solids dried at 180 deg. C. ...	28.
Chlorine present as Chloride	6.
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	2.
Hardness: Total	6.
Carbonate	2.
Non-carbonate	4.
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.0.
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent.
Ammonical Nitrogen	0.000.
Oxygen Absorbed	0.40.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.036.
Residual Chlorine	—
Metals. Manganese	0.05.
Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead	Absent.

The sample shows only slight opalescent and carried only a trace of matter in suspension. The water is just on the alkaline side of neutrality, very soft in character, has comparatively low content of mineral constituents and it is free from metals apart from a minute trace of manganese. It shows only a trace of colour and is of a high standard of organic quality for a surface water.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis no exceptional difficulty would be expected in the treatment of this water for the production of a public supply.

During the Summer months the water supply in a part of the town, i.e., that part supplied by the 10 inch main was cut off during the hours of 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. This action was necessary because of the very high daily consumption which had increased to between 700,000 and 780,000 gallons daily.

This high consumption was caused through wastage and defective mains and service pipes.

The Borough Surveyor is now making every effort to reduce this high daily consumption, but staff shortage in his department is providing a serious obstacle to the carrying out of the waste water detection.

Treatment.

At the headworks the water is first treated with Silicate of Soda and Alum then filtered and chlorinated. The fairly frequent sampling of the raw and treated water is a check against any possible pollution. Again regular inspections at the headworks, Nant Mills intake and Llyn Cwellyn are carried out and any possible source of contamination of the water supply is immediately removed.

2,940 dwelling houses are supplied direct from the mains. The Winter population supplied is 9,200 whilst I estimate that the Summer population supplied is over 15,000.

Swimming Bath.

The Swimming Bath is situated on the Menai Straits approximately one mile south of the town.

The bath is filled with sea water and chlorinated by means of a portable type chlorinator. The emptying and refilling of the bath is carried out when necessary provided the tides are suitable.

The poor season resulted in the baths being less popular than previous seasons and fewer bacteriological samples were taken.

Sewerage.

No new capital works were carried out during the year. Nevertheless, the Water and Sewerage Committee hope to complete negotiations soon for the long awaited and very necessary Waterloo Port Sewerage Scheme. This scheme will not only do away with many cesspits but it is hoped will open up acres of building land which is a very rare commodity in the Borough.

The existing sewerage systems of the town have functioned reasonably well during the year, but it is anticipated that in certain areas improvements will be carried out; and some of these have already reached the design stage.

Abattoir.

The Public Abattoir was closed on 31st December, 1959 for demolition and rebuilding of a new abattoir on the old site. The expected opening date of the new abattoir is sometime towards the end of March, 1961.

Refuse Collection.

This service under the direction of the Borough Surveyor has functioned satisfactorily as far as domestic refuse collection is concerned. The Health Committee's policy of insisting upon each domestic dwelling being provided with a proper dust-bin (provided by the householders or by the Council at an annual charge of 7/6d.) has created a considerable amount of extra administrative work but is now facilitating the work of refuse collection along more hygienic lines.

Trade refuse which has increased in quantity and bulk is a difficult problem which will have to be tackled in the near future. I would suggest that probably one point to be considered is the collection of trade refuse in the central area of the before 8 am., i.e., before cafes and food shops are open.

Housing.

In May the Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed by the Minister for the Pool Hill, Pool Side Clearance Area after a Public Inquiry in January.

During the year the following Clearance Areas were declared.

	No. of Houses	Other Premises
Crown Street Area	16	2
Eilian Gardens Area	6	—
Uxbridge Street Area	18	—
Greengate Street Area	6	—

Forty-eight families were rehoused from Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses.

Food Inspection.

Food premises were regularly inspected and a number of improvements were carried out.

Condemned Food Stuffs.

Salmon	21 tins	Prunes	5 tins
Sardines	14 tins	Rice	15 tins
Pilchards	25 tins	Cream/Milk	71 tins
Chicken	3 tins	Coffee	25 tins
Luncheon Meat	18 tins	Syrup	4 tins
Corned Beef	58 tins	Honey	6 jars
Ham/Bacon	66 tins	Jam	7 jars
and 6 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs.		Marmalade	4 jars
Sausages	2 tins	Salmon Spread	12 jars
Tongue	20 tins	Salad Dressing	3 jars
Soups	51 tins	Horse Raddish	3 jars
Carrots	10 tins	Pickles	19 jars
Peas	83 tins	Onions	29 jars
Beans	55 tins	Red Cabbage	2 jars
Tomatoes	107 tins	Beetroots	7 jars
Peaches	168 tins	Orange Squash	23 bottles
Grapefruit	99 tins	Browning	6 bottles
Oranges	103 tins	Cake Mixture	8 pkts.
Pears	127 tins	Apples	12 lbs.
Plums	10 tins	Fish	385 lbs.
Pineapples	93 tins	Black Pudding	18 lbs.
Strawberries	3 tins	Kidneys	7 lbs.
Cherries	6 tins	Meat	9 cwts. 10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Apricots	66 tins		

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	9	9	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses*	—	—	5	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	3	9	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	5	24	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	8	8	19	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	3	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	1	1	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	19	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	3	13	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	17	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	16	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	9	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	15	—	—	1
Caravan Sites	2	2	130	1	—	—

*Five visits were paid to Portmadoc Slaughterhouse during the period that this authority was without a Public Health Inspector.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	No. Issued
(a) Pasteurised Milk	—
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	—
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	—
(d) Sterilised Milk	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

As in 1959 the estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1960 is 1,500.

The Birth Rate is 10.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 17.33 in 1959 and 10.81 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 62.50 per 1,000 live births compared with 38.46 in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rates is 17.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 13.33 in 1959 and 14.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1959 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 0.66 per 1,00 of the population compared with 2.00 in 1959 and 2.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	1	—	—	—
2 Years	—	3	—	—
3 Years	—	2	—	—
4 Years	1	—	—	—
5-9 Years	5	2	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	1	—
Age Unknown.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	7	7	1	—

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Other M	Other F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5-14 Years	—	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25-44 Years	1	—	2	—
45-64 Years	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages	1	1	2	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(S. L. Thomas, M.P.H.I.A., D.R.I.P.H.(Hons.)

General.

The provision of extra flower beds and replanting of existing flower beds has been greatly appreciated. These, together with the mowing of grass which has previously been cut with an autoscythe has given the town the beginning of a new look and has justified the retention at full time of the gardener.

Water Supplies.

Criccieth continues to grow with the erection of new houses and bungalows and this rate of expansion will probably be maintained and possibly increased during the coming years. This increased demand for water is already too much for the town supply in the holiday period and once again some means of either storing water in the houses themselves in the higher levels of the town or the provision of a service reservoir would overcome this problem.

Samples taken show that the water is bacteriologically pure and other samples taken show that the water is almost completely free of radioactivity in the form of Strontium 90. 382 Visits were made.

A typical report reads as follows.—

Chemical Analysis.

Appearance	clear and colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH.	5.5
pHs	7.7
	—parts per million
Total solids	51
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.00
Oxygen absorbed from permanagate in 4 hours at 27 degrees C.	0.22
Total hardness	10

Temporary hardness	10
Permanent hardness	0
Alkalinity	12
Free chlorine	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.7

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth of nutrient agar at 37 degrees C in 48 hours	69
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 degrees C in 3 days	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 mls.	0
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	0

Opinion.

This is an acid water having corrosive properties for all ordinary metals. The organic analysis and bacteriological condition is quite satisfactory.

Sewerage.

Once again the clearing of all road gulleys of grit, especially after heavy rain proved successful. Heavy seas damaged the sewer outfalls but work has commenced on their repair.

59 visits were made.

Rodent Control.

The sewers remain very free from infestation although test baits are laid, the Council buildings are regularly serviced but only complaints can receive attention due to shortage of staff. Packed bait is issued for mice and small infestations of rats. 2 Visits were made.

Public Conveniences.

Damage is still done to the conveniences which are open all the year round. They are serviced daily in the season and twice daily at Bank Holidays. They are inspected two or three times a week during the Summer Season.

169 Visits were made.

Housing.

Again no houses were built by the Council but seven houses or bungalows were erected by private enterprise. The rate of building can be expected to increase, especially if land becomes available for building purposes.

134 Visits were made.

Public Health Acts.

As in previous years the greater part of the work under the Public Health Acts was carried out with verbal notices and after interviews with owners. Some Informal Notices were served (including one for the improper keeping of animals). One Statutory Notice was served and abated during the year. One Notice was served under the Housing Act.

Five premises were disinfected and five occupiers were given disinfectants to do the work themselves.

112 Visits were made.

Refuse Collection.

The hotels and larger boarding houses once again received two or three extra collections a week over and above their normal weekly collection during the Season. To maintain this service, overtime has to be worked despite the extra carrying space provided on the vehicle. Extra time has to be spent on collection in normal periods due to the increasing number of houses being built and the conversion of larger houses into flats.

40 Visits were made.

Open Spaces.

With the services of the gardener retained, extra flower beds have been provided, old ones cleared, in some cases the old plants removed and new ones planted and areas of grass previously scythed are now mown. The fast growing grass and the amount of open spaces to be cut remains a problem even with mechanised scythes and mowers.

209 Visits were made.

Food Premises.

The high standard of food hygiene was again maintained in both the shops and the hotels and I again received full co-operation inasmuch as I am now consulted in all their improvement schemes.

87 Visits were made.

Condemned Food (Details)

1 tin of Corned Beef	11 tins of Loganberries
11 tins of Ham	1 tin of Sweet Corn
8 tins of Ox Tongue	5 tins of Fruit Salad
1 tin of Cooked Meat	7 tins of Vegetable Salad
22 tins of Steak	34 tins of Tomatoes
2 tins of Prawns	33 lbs. of dried Apricots
5 tins of Crab	3½ stone of Haddock Fillets
5 tins of Lobster	1 leg of Pork
35 tins of Salmon	11 lbs. of Ham
2 tins of Red Peppers	1 packet of processed Cheese
9 tins of Gherkins	10 tins of Coffee
5 tins of Tomato Puree	2 tins of Vegetable Juice
7 tins of Pineapple Slices	1 tin of Milk Drinks
71 tins of Peaches	20 lbs. of Grapes
64 tins of Pears	1 lb. of Butter
113 tins of Grapefruit	3 jars of Artificial Cream
2 tins of Raspberries	7 bottles of Squash
18 tins of Apricots	

PWLLHELI BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	5	5	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	392	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	9	9	20	2	2	—
Bakehouses	8	8	18	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	19	19	35	3	3	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	10	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	28	—	—	—
Greengrocers	8	8	12	1	1	—
Canteens	7	7	7	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	12	12	9	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	4	—	—	—
Factories	35	33	35	2	2	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	5	—	—	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

<i>Licences issued under the Regulations</i>	<i>No. Issued</i>
(a) Pasteurised Milk	5
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	1
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	3
(d) Sterilised Milk	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1960 is 3,670 compared with 3,680 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 17.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 11.14 in 1959 and 16.98 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mor'tality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1959 and 15.87 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 11.95 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.21 in 1959 and 24.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.82 in 1959 and 0.54 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 4.35 in 1959 and 3.77 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	Number of Cases Measles (excluding Rubella)	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	—
5-9 Years	—	—
10-14 Years	—	1
15-24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	—	1

Two cases of chicken pox were also notified.

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	1	—	—
25-44 Years	—	—	—	—
45-64 Years	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages)	—	1	—	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(Ernest Jones, M.P.H.I.A.)

Water Supply.

	Source	Treatment
Murcwyp	Springs	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog	Upland Surface	Chlorination and Soda Ash

The Borough and parts of the Lleyn Rural District supplied from the above sources received an uninterrupted supply of water throughout the year and no restriction on the use of water was necessary.

No major improvements were carried out. Extension of the 2-inch main from Pen-dalar to Plas-y-Bryn enabled three farms in the Borough to be connected to the Council's main. There are now only five farms not connected to the mains all of which have their own private supply.

Two samples of water were taken for Bacteriological Examination both of which were satisfactory. I also give the result of the chemical analysis of two samples, one of Murcwyp Springs and one of Cwm Ceiliog Upland Surface.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Marked No. 2. Water Chemical Murcwyp Reservoir.
In parts per 100,000 of Water—

Total Solid matter in solution	14
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.13
Nitrites	—
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.7
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80 degrees F	0.01
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001
Lead. Copper Zinc	Nil

Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Trace
Temporary Hardness in Degrees Clark	2.8
Permanent Hardness in Degrees Clark	0.4
pH. Value	6.4

The above Chemical Analysis is satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Marked: From stream above Farm House, Cwm Ceiliog.

In parts per Million of Water—

Total Solid matter in solution	160.00
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.05
Nitrites	—
Chlorine in Chlorides	15.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80 degrees F	4.18
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.10
Lead. Copper. Zinc	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Nil
Temporary Hardness	35.0
Permanent Hardness	Nil
pH. Value	6.6

This is a peaty water and the Colour is due to peat. If the Bacteriological results and the surroundings of the source of supply are satisfactory, the water will be suitable for drinking and domestic use. Probably bitumen coated pipes would be satisfactory.

Sewerage.

Normal maintenance carried out. No major trouble was experienced apart from flooding which occurs at the lowest parts of the town when high tides coincide with heavy rainfall

Reference has previously been made to the difficulty experienced in maintaining the flap valves at the outfalls and preventing sea water gaining access to the sewerage system.

To combat this, Stage 1 of the proposed sewerage scheme has been finally agreed on and it is hoped that the work will be commenced during 1961.

Stage 1 comprises of constructing the main pumping station at Tocyn Brwyn, Pumping Station No. 2 at the junction of Lon Cob Bach and Cardiff Road and the rising main along Lon Cob Bach to join the existing trunk sewer on Embankment Road. The estimated cost of Stage 1 is £30,000.

Refuse Collection.

There is no change in this service from previous years.

The cost of collection is increasing annually and I am afraid that the twice weekly collection to the central area of the town will have to be cut to a weekly collection so as to keep the cost down.

Trade Refuse is collected at an annual charge of 30/- per premises. A new site for a refuse tip will have to be found, and it is proposed to reclaim by controlled tipping the low lying ground between Lon Cob Bach and the beach, which when reclaimed could be used as a park or playing fields.

Public Conveniences.

A new Public Convenience constructed by direct labour has been completed at the West End. This is the second Public Convenience to be completed by direct labour during the last three years.

Rodent Control.

There is no change in this service from previous years and the town sewers are given a full treatment twice per annum.

Caravan Sites.

The three sites in the Borough are well maintained.

Housing.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year. A scheme to erect 25 houses at Ffordd Mela was prepared and sent out to tender, but the Council felt that the tenders were excessive and have deferred the scheme.

A scheme is now being prepared for 100 houses on the Morfa'r Garreg site which is a flat site and therefore less costly to develop.

13 Batley garages were erected by direct labour on the Ffordd Mela housing site.

All housing maintenance is carried out by direct labour.

3 new houses were built by private enterprise.

2 Discretionary Grants were approved during the year.

1 Standard Grant was approved during the year.

Meat Inspection.

There was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year. Meat Inspection was maintained as in previous years and 392 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse.

Food Inspection.

I am pleased to report that progress in modernizing food premises is being maintained, one shop was fully modernized during the year and plans approved for the modernization of two others.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	148 tins
Fruit	749 tins
Vegetables	204 tins
Milk	82 tins
Cream	1 tin
Fish	72 tins
Soup	75 tins
Vegetable Juice	1 tin
Grapefruit Juice	4 tins
Pineapple Juice	1 tin
Orange Juice	5 tins
Spaghetti	1 tin
Sago	1 tin
Rice Pudding	6 tins
Pie	3 tins
Meat Roll	9 tins
Coffee	1 tin
Sausages	14½lbs.

Total Weight: 1,962½ lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Colves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	803	11	5	7306	1322	—
Number Inspected	803	11	5	7306	1322	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>	—	—	—	2	1	—
Whole carcases condemned						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	229	9	1	36	2	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28.5	81.8	—	.52	.22	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.90	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned—Total Weight 2194 lbs.

Weight of Meat Condemned due to Tuberculosis 112 lbs.

Weight of Meat Condemned due to other disease 2082 lbs.

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	9	9	9	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	290	1	1	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	18	—	—	—
Bokehouses	6	6	11	—	—	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	2	2	4	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bars, etc.	15	15	20	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	21	22	25	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	9	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	2	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	8	12	1	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	2	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	33	33	22	2	—	—
Coravan Sites	19	19	80	2	3	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

<i>Licences issued under the Regulations</i>	<i>No. Issued</i>
(a) Pasteurised Milk	5
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	5
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Form bottled)	3
(d) Sterilised Milk	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1960 is 3,830 compared with 3,850 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 16.71 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 14.92 in 1959 and 11.16 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 15.51 per 1,000 live births compared with 35.08 in 1959 and 23.25 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 16.97 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.35 in 1959 and 14.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1959 and 0.52 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.57 in 1959 and 3.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	Whooping Cough		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	—
3 Years	—	—	—	—
4 Years	—	—	—	—
5-9 Years	—	—	—	—
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown.....	—	—	—	1
TOTALS (all ages)	—	1	—	1

¶
6 cases of chicken pox were also notified.

Age Group	Number of Cases Acute Pneumonia	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—
5-14 Years	—	—
15-44 Years	—	1
45-64 Years	—	—
65 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	—	1

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	1	—	—
5-14 Years	—	—	—	1
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25-44 Years	2	—	—	—
45-64 Years	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	4	1	—	1

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(H. Todd, M.S.I.A.)

MEAT INSPECTION.

Quantities of Condemned Food.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	483	7	12	8236	783	—
Number Inspected	483	7	12	8230	783	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	3	1	1	16	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	160	3	—	202	24	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	33.13	42.85	8.33	2.64	3.32	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	16	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticerci</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted by refrigera- tion.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details relating to quantity of unsound food other than meat are contained in Table VI.

Water Supply.

The Urban area is supplied by a private water undertakers—The Portmadoc Waterworks Company, who have taken samples regularly for bacteriological examination and annually for Chemical examination.

The Plumbo Solvency of the water is very slight and no measures to control this have been considered to be necessary.

The number of dwelling houses in the district is 1,402 and there are 4,050 persons supplied from the mains:—

- (a) 4050 direct to the houses
- (b) Caravans only by stand pipes

Housing.

The Council continued to negotiate with the County Planning Authority regarding the layout of their proposed housing estate at Ty Nanney Field, Tremadoc. The layout requires special consideration in view of its proximity to Tremadoc Square, a noted example of past planning.

Private housing development proceeded steadily on a small estate in Portmadoc and on individual sites at Morfa Bychan.

Discretionary and Standard Grants were approved during the year.

Sewerage.

Apart from minor repairs and replacements the Pumping and Disposal Plant of Portmadoc operated satisfactorily.

Tenders were accepted in respect of sewer reconstruction works in Portmadoc and an extension to the existing Outfall sewer at Borth-y-Gest. These works will be commenced early in 1961.

The arrangements serving the district are reasonably adequate at the present time and the use of private systems of disposal is almost confined to the Morfa Bychan area.

Public Cleansing.

The Council's Refuse collection service continued to maintain a weekly collection but with an increasing proportion of overtime worked. This reflects the rise in popularity of this area as a holiday resort. The proposed reduction in working hours from a 44 hour to 42 hour week will also cause an increase in overtime worked.

A mitigating factor would be a tip in a more conveniently located position and the search for a site continues.

Public Conveniences.

The Council approved plans for the construction of three Public Conveniences at Black Rock Beach, Morfa Bychan and it is hoped that they will come into operation during the 1961 holiday period.

Rodent Control

The Council's Rodent Operator who is engaged on this duty for part only of his working hours dealt satisfactorily with isolated cases of infestation and carried out regular treatments at the Council's Sewage Works and Refuse Tip.

Areas of recurring trouble were treated frequently and one old-standing complaint traced to its source and satisfactorily dealt with.

Caravans.

An important change in the law relating to Caravan Control was brought about by the passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. This Act became law on August 19th, 1960 and it repealed Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as it applied to Caravans, ended the licensing of caravans, as such, and stated that in the future Caravan sites only would be licensed. All sites in the future are to be licensed and no licence may be granted unless a planning permission is obtained for such use of the land.

Exemptions from licensing are broadly similar to those which operated under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Sites without planning permission were allowed until October 29th to notify their intention to make application and the majority of these did so.

The Act indicated in broad detail the respects in which sites could be controlled by Site Licence Conditions and this was further amplified by the issue of Model Standards for the Conditions.

The issue of licences is continuing.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The existing Slaughterhouse continued to fill the needs of Portmadoc and parts of the surrounding district. The Council's report to the Minister was submitted and included the proposals of the Portmadoc Slaughterhouse Company to bring the existing slaughterhouse up to a satisfactory standard by 1st August, 1961.

All carcasses are inspected, and in my absence Mr. S. L. Thomas, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector to Criccieth Urban District Council carried out the inspections:

Waste products from the Slaughterhouse were removed regularly by a reputable firm, and other foods disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. on Register last year</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of visits or Inspections</i>	<i>No. of premises found Defective</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices</i>
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	11	11	14	1	1	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	154	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	23	23	42	2	2	—
Bokehouses	20	20	36	3	1	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	90	94	131	6	3	—
Cofes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	21	12	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	71	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	29	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	72	72	81	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Conteens	6	6	12	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	10	2	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	11	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	47	16	9	—
Factories	84	84	32	9	9	—
Corovon Sites	3	3	16	1	1	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

(a) Posteurised Milk	10
(b) Posteurised T.T. Milk	—
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Form bottled)	—
(d) Sterilised Milk	2

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1960 is 22,160 compared with 22,270 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 14.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 12.57 in 1959 and 13.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 30.76 per 1,000 live births compared with 25.00 in 1959 and 16.83 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 13.94 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.64 in 1959 and 16.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.41 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.49 in 1959 and 0.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.33 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.33 in 1959 and 3.34 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	2
3 Years	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
4 Years	—	—	1	2	4	3	—	—
5-9 Years	1	1	5	2	5	7	—	1
10-14 Years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	1	1	8	7	17	19	1	3

Age Group	Number of Cases Acute Pneumonia	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—
5-14 Years	—	—
15-44 Years	—	—
45-64 Years	—	—
65 and Over	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	—	1

10 cases of chicken pox were also notified

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5-14 Years	1	1	—	—
15-24 Years	2	—	—	1
25-44 Years	1	1	—	—
45-64 Years	12	—	—	—
65 and Over	9	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	25	2	—	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. F. Harford, M.A.P.H.I.)

The Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mr. J. Closs Parry, the Council's Chief Public Health Inspector was suddenly taken ill towards the end of the year, and was admitted to hospital.

Housing.

Eight houses were completed at Bontnewydd. These houses were erected to rehouse the families living at the old prisoner of war camp, which is to be demolished. The total number of Council Houses in the district is now 1,316. Ten houses were erected by private enterprise. 102 applications for Discretionary Grants and 51 for Standard Grants were approved during the year. The total of the estimates cost of the works was £75,858 and the amount of grant recommended was £32,179. A rate of 5d. was levied for these improvements, although the Council will be repaid due to the additional Rateable Value imposed upon the properties concerned.

Thirty-three tenants of Council Houses vacated their houses during the year, a number left the district for employment elsewhere, and some have purchased their own houses, which is a new trend in the district.

In accordance with Section 16 Housing Act, 1957, action was taken in respect of 12 houses bringing the total number of houses so dealt with since 1949 to 380.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received in respect of six houses in accordance with the Rent Act, 1957. Five were approved and two Undertakings were received by Landlords.

Sewerage.

The Council is still awaiting the final report of the Consulting Engineer for the comprehensive sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the Parishes of Llandwrog, Llanwnda and Llanfaglan. This scheme is urgently required, as some parts of the area such as Llandwrog, Dinas Dinlle, Rhos Isa and Llanfaglan have no sewers whatsoever, and the sewage disposal for the most part where there are sewers is very unsatisfactory.

Instructions have been given to the Consulting Engineer to prepare schemes for dealing with the disposal of sewage in the Nantlle Valley, and in the villages of Deiniolen, Pen-isarwaen, Brynrefail. In both areas there is urgent need for a proper sewage disposal works.

The sewers to serve the Victoria Terrace, Blaenddol areas of Llanberis have been completed, and arrangements are in hand to carry out extensions to the existing sewage disposal works, and to eliminate the discharge of crude sewage into Padarn Lake at Llanberis.

The total expenditure for maintenance and improvement of sewage disposal and sewerage was £27,915. Included in this amount was £15,240 loan charges. Grants received £5,580 The rate levy was 3s. 8d.

Water Supply.

The District is at present, supplied with water from 28 sources, as follows, with details of treatment:—

Cwm Dulyn	Untreated
Clynnog	Chlorinated
Gyrn Goch	Chlorinated
Seler Ddu	} Intercommunicating system
Brynaerau	
	Chlorinated

Ffynnon Wen	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Bicell	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Mynydd Mawr	Intercommunicating systems Chlorinated
Carmel	
Gors y Dafarn	
Rhosgadfan	
Nantlle	Untreated
Caeathro	Chlorinated
Waenfawr	Chlorinated
Betws Garmon	Untreated
Rhyd-ddu	Untreated
Beddgelert	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nantmor	Untreated
Marchlyn	Intercommunicating systems Filtered and Chlorinated
Tanycoed	
Llanberis	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nant Peris	Chlorinated
Rhiwlas	Chlorinated
Dinorwic	Untreated
Pantglas	Untreated
Capel Ucha	Untreated
Ceunant	Chlorinated
Nantgwynant	Untreated

Fifty-two samples were taken from the above sources for Bacteriological Examination and six were found not to be up to the required standard.

The expenditure on the maintenance of water supply and works of improvement including loan charges was £21,377, towards this amount £600 were received in grants; £11,000 from water rates leaving a balance to be met from the rates of £9,777.

The preliminary report of a comprehensive scheme of a General Water Supply to the District is awaited from Messrs. Howard Humphreys, Consulting Engineers.

Public Cleansing

This weekly service is being adequately maintained, although it is being extended continually.

Litter from the lay-byes of the Snowdonia National Park highways is being collected weekly, and the amount collected is increasing annually.

A new controlled refuse tip was commenced during the year at Tanycoed, Llanrug to replace the completed tip at Penllyn.

The general expenditure for cleansing during the year was £9,267 equivalent to a/s 6d. rate.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

With the coming into operation of this Act, on the 29th August, 1960, fourteen applications from persons claiming 'established use rights' were received. These were approved by the County Planning Authority up to the end of the year, and Site Licences issued with conditions imposed in accordance with the model standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Rodent Control.

A full time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council.

Inspections carried out during the year included:—

- 234 Council Properties.
- 1267 Private dwellings.
- 272 Business Premises.
- 621 Farms.

As a result of these inspections, 410 properties were found to have minor infestations. 359 properties were treated by the Council.

Meat and Food.

Food Premises (part 1).

Food Premisse in general:

Meat Purveyors	23
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Hotels	43
	<hr/>
	107
	<hr/>

Food Premises (part 2)

Registered Food Premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

(a) Ice Cream, Sale and Manufacture	94
(b) Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	10
(c) Registered Dairies, or Milk Distributors	11
	<hr/>
	115
	<hr/>

Condemned Food.

Condemned food is disposed of at the Council's Controlled tip under the supervision of the Council's Employee.

The following are the particulars of food condemned:—

Blown, pierced or damaged tins.

78 tins of Fruit	61lbs.
81 tins of Soup	64lbs.
36 tins of Beef Steak	31½lbs.
52 tins of Evaporated Milk	26lbs.
61 tins of Cooked Ham	671lbs.
47 tins of Luncheon Meat	49lbs.
24 tins of Stewed Steak	25lbs.
48 tins of Corned Beef	138lbs.

Decomposition.

Wet Fish	56lbs.
Total weight of food condemned:	1065 lbs.

Meat Inspection.

Every effort is made to give 100 per cent. meat inspection at the Bacon Factory, Port Dinorwic and the following statistics show the extent of the work involved:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	—	—	—	—	6421	—
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	6421	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	9	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed effected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	—	—	—	—	.235	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	110	—
Percentage of the number inspect- ed effected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.71	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned: 2820 lbs.

Weight of meat condemned—

(a) Due to Tuberculosis	1740 lbs.
(b) Due to other Diseases	1080 lbs.
Total weight of meat and other food condemned	9664 lbs.

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	12	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	13	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	16	16	35	—	—	—
Bakehouses	10	10	14	3	3	—
Ice Cream Monufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	37	24	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	4	8	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	200	200	49	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	5	5	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	33	33	2	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	27	27	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	4	1	1	—
Factories	86	87	37	3	3	—
Coravon Sites	45	47	65	38	6	—

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Licences issued under the Regulations	No. Issued
(a) Posteurised Milk	—
(b) Pasteurised T.T. Milk	1
(c) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	—
(d) Sterilised Milk	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1960 is 16,770 compared with 16,800 in 1959.

The Birth Rate is 12.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 compared with 12.44 in 1959 and 10.53 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 9.30 per 1,000 live births compared with 38.28 in 1959 and 5.62 per 1,000 live births in 1958.

There were No deaths from Zymotics Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 15.38 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.75 in 1959 and 15.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1959 and 0.11 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.80 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.14 in 1959 and 3.31 per 1,000 of the population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	Whooping Cough		Measles (excluding Rubella)	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	2	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	1	—	2	—
3 Years	1	—	1	—
4 Years	—	2	1	—
5-9 Years	2	1	1	1
10-14 Years	—	—	—	1
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	4	5	5	2

17 cases of chicken pox were also reported.

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	1	—	—
5-14 Years	1	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	2	—	1
25-44 Years	1	—	2	—
45-64 Years	1	1	—	—
65 and Over	1	—	—	3
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	4	4	2	4

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

(E. E. Roberts, C.R.S.H.; C. Jones, C.R.S.H.)

Housing.

No new Council Houses were built during the year. The Department have received 80 applications for Standard Grants and 10 for Discretionary Grants. It is regrettable that householders are not availing themselves of the opportunity afforded under the Rents Act, 1957 as very few certificates of disrepair have been applied for.

Sewerage.

The responsibility of maintaining all the Council's sewers and disposal works is still undertaken by the Department. Several serious blockages in main sewers occurred during the year. No complaints were received about any of the Council's sewage works.

The Council have resolved to carry out the following sewerage programme within the next five years:—

New Sewers and disposal works at the following villages:—

1. Rhydyclafdy.
2. Sarn.
3. Mynytho.
4. Abersoch.
5. Llanengan and Llangian.
6. Botwnnog.
7. Tudweiliog.
8. Llannor.
9. Pentrefelin.

Representing a total population of 1,450.

Extensions to existing sewers and improvements to existing sewage disposal works at:—

Llithfaen; Llanaelhaiarn; Garndolbenmaen; Llanystumdwy.

When these schemes are compleed the Council's area will be well served with sewerage facilities and only isolated hamlets will remain unprovided.

Development Control and Building Bye-laws.

This work is still undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors, an average of about forty plans are received monthly.

Refuse Collection.

The Council continue to collect refuse by private contractors.

Caravan Sites.

Considerable time has been devoted to applications for caravan sites under the new Act.

Water Supply.

The Council's comprehensive water supply scheme is now in the last stages of completion. and samples of this water taken during the year proved very satisfactory. The scheme has dispensed with about 30 local water supply schemes and about 24 public wells. The comparison of summer and winter average monthly consumption is interesting being:—
30,000,000 and 15,000,000 respectively.

Public Swimming Pools.

There are no Local Authority owned public swimming baths in the district, but there are two swimming baths in a large holiday camp in the district, one outdoor heated swimming pool and the other indoor. Fresh mains water is used, being heated, chlorinated, filtered and re-circulated. Any sediment is drawn off periodically and the baths topped up with fresh water.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER

(D. Lloyd Jones, A.F.S.)

Water Supply.

- (i) (a) Quality of water—satisfactory.
- (b) Quantity of water—satisfactory.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations are taken weekly and are invariably of 1st Class classification.
- (iii) No evidence of plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) No contamination found.
- (v) Population Statistics (Statutory Area only). Year 1960.
Population of Statutory Area: 15,420 (Winter only).
Population supplied into houses: 14,072 (Winter only).
Population supplied by standpipes, Nil.
Total population directly supplied: 14,072.
Population without piped supplies: 1,098 (Privately supplied not included).

Water Supplied.

In Statutory Area. **Domestic**—504,000 Gallons per 24 hours—equivalent per head — 36.

Trade. 212,000 Gallons per 24 hours—equivalent per head — 15.

Outside Statutory Area.

Bulk Supply	2,000
Supply given direct	400
Total supplied	718,400 galolns per 24 hours



